

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 430.—VOL. XVI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

THE European public have at length been favoured with authentic information on the departure of the great piratical expedition against Cuba. The unjust war against Mexico, which led to those brilliant results the annexation of California and the discovery of its incalculable treasures, has proved a bad example. To the restless, unscrupulous, and rapacious adventurers who abound in the United States, even California and its glittering prizes have ceased to be attractive. To dig for gold and to grow suddenly rich, is not exciting enough for their hot blood. Nothing less will satisfy them than a private war against Spain, and the forcible seizure of one of the largest, most lovely, and most productive islands in the world. It appears that the Expedition was planned three years ago; and that, although the rumours in relation to it which have reached this country have been vague, uncertain, and contradictory, its design was well known and openly canvassed in America. The command of the Expedition was offered to some of the most able generals in the United States; the newspapers discussed its merits and its demerits, and either advocated or condemned it; money was largely subscribed; orders for fire-arms, bowie-knives, and all the ammunition of warfare on a large scale, were dispatched to England and other places; vessels were chartered; buccaneers were enrolled; everything was done in the face of day. The facts were notorious, both in the States and in the West Indies. The Cubans were not only fully aware of all that was intended, but prepared to defend themselves. In short, everybody knew all about it except the President and Government of the United States.

The Expedition, amounting in all to about 13,000 men, sailed in detachments at various times during the month of May. The ships that conveyed the buccaneers did not clear for any port in Cuba or in the West Indies; California, by way of Chagres, was their ostensible destination: New York, Baltimore, Mobile, and New Orleans were the principal ports of departure; and so openly was everything conducted, that the only secret which was kept, or intended to be kept by the parties involved, was the place of rendezvous. The leader of the expedition is one Don Narcisso Lopez, a Venezuelan by birth, a Spaniard by service in the armies of Queen Isabella, and a citizen of the United States by predilection. This person, having resided for some years in Cuba, in a situation of trust under the Spanish Government, seems to have conceived the idea that Spain was not more able to retain Cuba than any other of the magnificent colonies which she has lost; and that it would be a good speculation to incite the cupidity of the slave-owning states of the American Union, and to strike a blow for the independence of Cuba, and its annexation to the United States. The Californian acquisition, and the difficulties in which it threatened to lead the Union, predisposed the pro-slavery party to countenance the project; and General Lopez found hosts of friends, admirers, and supporters. He alleged that the Cuban people were ripe for the attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke; that the appearance of the Expedition upon the shores of the island would be the signal of a general insurrection, and that the Spanish troops in the island would join the movement, and aid the invading force in establishing a Republic. He also alleged the fears of the white population (amounting to 610,000 souls) that the slave and free coloured population (amounting, the former to 190,000, and the latter to 600,000) meditated a repetition of the sanguinary scenes of St. Domingo, and asserted that the only means to prevent the establishment of a Black Republic in Cuba, and a general massacre of the whites, was the invasion which he proposed. All these arguments and assertions combined to increase the confidence of the volunteers whom cupidity, recklessness, and the love of wild adventure drew to his standard. Recruits were raised in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia—everywhere except at Washington. Funds were not wanting, but flowed in in abundance; the project ripened—no impediment was thrown in its way, and the Expedition finally set sail, full of courage and audacity, every man in the host expecting a slice of the island of Cuba from the grateful hands of Lopez the Conqueror, just as the adventurers who came over with William the Conqueror to our island expected and received allotments in a less fertile and less beautiful territory. Whatever may be thought of the justice and morality of this project, there can be no doubt that it has one merit, such as it is, and that is its enormity. It is a splendid robbery, to say the least of it. The age is no longer prosaic. The gold of California and the buccaneers of Lopez are facts as romantic as anything recorded in the annals of our ancestors, and rival the deeds of the ancient Scandinavians, Saxons, and Normans in the early history of Europe.

As soon as the Expedition was on its way, and fairly out of sight of the shores of the American continent, the eyes of President

Taylor and the Government of the United States were opened, and hurried orders were sent from Washington to New York to intercept it. A Cabinet Council was held on a Sunday at a minute's notice—Mr. Meredith, the Secretary of the Treasury, having been summoned out of the church to attend it. At that meeting it was resolved, say the New York papers, "to adopt every possible measure to sustain the honour of the Republic, and its good faith in treaties with Spain and all other nations." Several vessels of war

were immediately despatched in chase of the Expedition; and it is possible, if the Government of the United States is sincere in its design, that it has been successful in preventing the invasion. But the circumstances of its inaction before, and its sudden zeal after, the event, are too suspicious to impress the world with its good faith. Its proceedings can square with success or failure, as the case may be. If the Cubans do not desire to throw off the yoke of Spain, and General Lopez and his men should be defeated and



HIS EXCELLENCY JUNG BAHADOOR, AMBASSADOR FROM THE COURT OF NEPAUL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



massacred, the American Government will be able to clear itself before the diplomacy, if not before the morality of the world, and say to all impugnors of its honesty, that it endeavoured to prevent the mischief. If, however, General Lopez have had better knowledge of the Cubans and their grievances than other men; if he have not miscalculated their temper and their ability to serve him; and if the Expedition should succeed in kindling an insurrection, in which the Cubans shall declare and maintain their independence—the Government of the United States will not be precluded by its tardy and ineffective opposition from turning the by no means unwelcome catastrophe to the best account. In either case it can wear a smiling face before the nations, and can defy the world to offer any legal proof of its complicity in the wrong attempted or the wrong committed.

Cuba, however, is not likely to fall an easy prey. Whatever may be the disposition of the white population, the coloured population has no particular, if any, inducement for exchanging the dominion of Spain for that of the United States. The American invaders have no idea of giving them their freedom. The loyalty of the troops may be greater than General Lopez anticipates, and their numbers are far superior to those of the buccaneers. When Mr. Baird was in Cuba in the spring of 1849, the number of troops in the Havannah alone was 12,000. "Soldiers were," he says, "to be seen in every direction. On the Paseo, at the promenade, at the theatre, at the cemetery, even in front of the hospitals, nothing but soldiers." The American journals report the military force in Cuba as exceeding 20,000 men; and it is known that the naval force at the command of the Governor-General of Cuba is considerable. All this force may, it is true, be rendered useless by the sympathy of the whites in the cause of the invaders; and there can be no doubt that Spain has milked her "milch cow of Cuba" to an extent which has somewhat disturbed the equanimity and patience of the milk-producer. The Spaniards often apply this epithet to Cuba; and the productiveness of the island, in enabling Spain to bear up against her own foolish fiscal system at home, is a justification of its aptness. General Lopez, in his proclamations to the Cubans, insists that Cuba is the most tax-ridden country on the face of the earth, and draws a picture of tyranny and general misgovernment which the corroborative remarks of all recent travellers show to be not altogether imaginary. But, whatever may be the grievances or oppressions of the Cubans, and whatever may be the result to Cuba or to Spain of the present invasion, the American Government seems fairly open to the charge of either gross neglect, or of still grosser connivance at an international wrong. We trust, for the sake of public morality, that the first charge will be all that can be established against it, and that its tardy interference will not be unsuccessful. If the only remaining Spanish colony be as determined as Lopez asserts, to declare its independence, it should be left to the exertions of its own children to accomplish the object. The system pursued in Cuba by the Spanish Government may be execrable; but the interference of the United States, or her connivance with the projects of the buccaneering army, can but enlist the sympathies of the world on the other, and, possibly, the wrong side. The demoralisation caused by the war against Mexico was bad enough. That which would be caused by the success of such an invasion as the present would be still more fearful, and would bear its punishment along with it, in complicating and increasing the internal dissensions of the great American Union.

#### THE NEPAULESE EMBASSY.

In our Journal of last week, page 387, we gave some interesting particulars of the arrival of the Nepaulese Embassy at Southampton, headed by his Excellency General Jung Bahadur Koorman Ranagee, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the kingdom of Nepal, situated on the borders of Tibet. The General's visit to this country is as Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Nepal to the Queen of England, and he is charged with a complimentary letter and costly presents.

The General is a handsome and most intelligent man, about thirty-two years of age, very dark, with long jet-black hair. He is the first Hindoo of high cast that has visited this country. He is considered one of the foremost men in India, possesses great power and influence in Northern Hindostan, and has rendered great services to the East India Company. He was treated with great distinction by the Governor-General of India, having been received in full durbar at Calcutta, and saluted with nineteen guns on his arrival and departure. Although so young, he has been a great and most successful warrior, and is one of the most perfect marksmen ever seen. He used (it is said) repeatedly to fire at and strike a bottle from the mast-head of the *Ripon* during his voyage from Alexandria. He was particularly fond of the music of the *Ripon's* band, and rewarded the musicians most munificently.

His Excellency wears a rich Oriental costume, profusely wrought in gold, and glittering with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones, stated to be worth £150,000 sterling. He has, in company with the Princes, visited several public institutions; and has taken a box at Her Majesty's Theatre. On Wednesday, his Excellency and party visited the Messrs. Morel's, Jewellery Dépot, in New Burlington-street; and in the evening they were present at the grand entertainment given by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Holderness House.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The new Electoral Law, which is to disfranchise all the *mauvais sujets*, and free the Legislature from all turbulent and ill-disposed characters, has been at length passed, and all parties—its supporters and opponents—appear at a loss to conjecture what its real effects will be, whether numerically or otherwise—some thinking that it will strike off the electoral list from four to five millions of voters; others, that it will disfranchise a far greater number of the "friends of order" than of the Socialists. Again, it is said to be drawn up in so loose and unbusiness-like a manner, that it will be exceedingly difficult to put it in execution; and it is added, that, as soon as the result of the definitive vote was announced, M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, went up to M. Baroche, but, instead of congratulating him as the Minister, expressed himself as follows:—"Et maintenant faites une loi pour appliquer celle-ci."

The Minister of Finance proposed in the Assembly on Tuesday an addition to the civil list of the President of the Republic of 250,000 francs per month. M. Pascal Duprat and M. Baudin opposed it. The question was eventually referred to the ordinary committee of the House. The proposition has created a great deal of dissatisfaction in Paris, where Louis Napoleon's pecuniary embarrassments form at present the prominent topic in every *salon*. The ultra-Republicans regard the proposed increase of salary as the wages of the President's support of the new Electoral Law. There is no doubt, however, that the proposition will receive the sanction of the Assembly.

The President of the Republic attended the Versailles races on Sunday. There were immense crowds of people on the ground, and a great number of handsome equipages. The British Ambassador was in the stand occupied by the President, with whom he conversed in the most friendly manner.

The coolness between the two Governments, arising out of the Greek affair, is said to be on the point of satisfactory adjustment. There is nothing certain as to what the terms of arrangement are at present, all being mere conjecture until an official announcement is made on the matter.

M. Thiers is reported to be about paying a visit to the exiled Royal Family at Claremont. Count de Montalivet, and M. Vernet and Delessert, we are told, have already set out for the same destination, the object being to hold a conference with the Orleans family touching political matters.

A sword duel took place on Tuesday in the Bois de Boulogne. The combatants were M. Amédée Achard and M. Fiorentino, writers in the public press. The former received a breast wound, which was pronounced dangerous. The ground of offence was a scandal published by the former against his antagonist.

M. Emile de Girardin was tried on Wednesday for having circulated a petition against the Electoral Bill, without the printer's name being attached to it. He was acquitted; but M. Plow, the printer, was condemned to pay 3000fr. and costs. Some of the departments are said to have exhibited, within the last few days, undisguised symptoms of discontent, which, if not checked, may probably break out into open riot.

In Paris, some seizures of arms, powder, and bullets have been made, and parties have been arrested in connexion with the affair, but all apprehensions of a rising are at an end.

##### ITALIAN STATES.

From the Austrian provinces of Italy, we learn that the undying spirit of hostility and hatred to the Austrian rule still smoulders as strong and vigorous in the Italian mind as of old before the revolutionary movements of 1848—1849, and is exhibited in the same furtive and foolish way that has always been pro-

ductive of only increased oppression and suffering to the mass of the people, and of all the nameless social evils consequent on mutual exasperation and disgust being excited between the governors and the governed.

The authorities at Venice have just issued a decree that all persons are to be arrested if discovered out of doors after eleven o'clock at night. Priests, surgeons, physicians, and midwives are alone excepted from this decree. This severe measure is attributed to the Imperial arms having been taken down from the public offices at Udine during the night.

From the other quarters of the Peninsula there is no news of interest.

##### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government finds the complication of the general affairs of Germany, and the opposition of the Austrian Government, backed by some of the southern states, to its schemes of German unity so embarrassing, that it has begun to place a large portion of its army upon a war footing, so that it may not be unprepared in case of any sudden emergency occurring to call for a display of military strength on its part.

The King is slowly recovering from the effects of his wound.

##### GERMAN STATES.

The King of Saxony, by an ordinance of the 1st instant, dissolved the two Houses of Parliament. The reason assigned for this act is the opposition of the Chambers to his Majesty's policy in favour of the Austrian scheme of re-establishing the old German Diet, and their refusal to consent to a proposed loan unless that policy were changed.

By accounts from Stuttgart of the 31st ult., we learn that the Wurtemberg Cabinet and the representatives of the people in the Chamber are not upon the best of terms, the latter having voted the public taxes for two years only, instead of three, which the former insist should have been done, in accordance with the Constitution of 1819. This disagreement is expected to end in a dissolution of the Parliament.

##### RUSSIA.

A Royal Congress is about to be held by the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw. The Emperor of Austria has left his capital to take part in the conference, and the Prince of Prussia has likewise gone thither.

From the German journals we learn that M. Von Manteuffel, aide-de-camp of his Prussian Majesty, and cousin of the minister who accompanied the Prince of Prussia, has delivered to the Czar, at Warsaw, an autograph letter of the King of Prussia, declaring that Prussia would never consent to the re-establishment of the Old Germanic Diet, and that the policy of the Prince of Schwarzenburg, of Austria, was the cause of the obstacles to an agreement between the Governments. The Czar is invited by this letter to use his influence to effect a change in the policy of Austria.

The *Elberfeld Zeitung*, in writing on the same subject, says, "M. Von Manteuffel has been very well received by the Czar. The only request made by the Cabinet of Berlin is, that, in the event of a conflict between Austria and Prussia, the Czar will abstain from favouring either the one or the other of these Governments, in order that a European war may not supervene."

##### UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 24th ult. have been received from New York. The California, or slavery question, was still unsettled. The Senate had confirmed the treaty with England on the Nicaraguan matter, by a vote of 42 to 10.

The ships *Advance* and *Rescue* sailed on the 23d upon the Arctic expedition.

The engrossing topic was General Lopez's expedition to Cuba. The General got his troops off without difficulty from New Orleans, on the 8th of May, and followed himself shortly afterwards with his staff, in a fast-sailing steamer. His force amounted to about 4000 men, most of whom had fought in the Mexican war. Previous to his departure he addressed his followers in a long speech, which was received with hearty cheers. He also caused some thousands of copies of an address to the Spanish troops to be printed, exhorting them to turn over to his cause. This address was intended to be distributed by spies as soon as the expedition had effected a landing. It was anticipated they would meet with a warm reception. A large Spanish man-of-war steamer had arrived at Havannah for its protection, and others were to follow.

At Washington, immediately the Government had learned the departure of the expedition, the navy department issued orders to the Gulf fleet to intercept the adventurers at all hazards, or to assist the Spanish authorities in suppressing the invasion.

From Havannah itself there are advices to the 17th May. They report that much uneasiness had been exhibited by the Spanish authorities regarding the expected invasion of the island. The expedition had not landed, neither had anything been seen of the vessels composing it. From this latter account, it would appear that the defensive preparations by the Spanish were miserably deficient.

Cholera is continuing its ravages on the western rivers of the States. A destructive fire had occurred in Corning, state of New York, by which property worth 250,000 dollars was destroyed. Another fire at Charleston had consumed Johnson's Circus, a warehouse with 4000 bales of cotton, and other property value 200,000 dollars.

Another dreadful steamboat disaster is reported, one of the largest vessels on the river being burnt.

##### WEST INDIES.

The accounts this week from the various West India Islands by the *Great Western* steamer are very unfavourable as regards agricultural affairs. A severe drought generally prevailed, which had done much damage to the crops, particularly in Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Antigua. There was no political news of interest.

##### CANADA.

Advices from Toronto report that the answer to the speech recommending that the Court of Chancery be abolished, and an equitable jurisdiction extended to common law, was rejected. The Annexation question stood next for discussion. Ministers were likely to have a strong majority.

##### INDIA.

In anticipation of the Overland Mail, advices were received in town by extraordinary express in the early part of the week. They are dated, Bombay, May 1, and Calcutta, April 20, and are almost wholly devoid of news.

In Bombay the cholera is still very prevalent amongst the natives. It had made its appearance in a wing of a regiment of artillery stationed in Fort George Barracks; but by the timely removal of the men to tents, pitched on the Esplanade, the spread of the disease has been completely arrested, not a single case having occurred since the removal of the troops to their new locality.

In our last notice of Indian news it was stated that Dr. Healey had been murdered at a place near Kohat, and that it was confidently believed that the crime was perpetrated by the Afreedees. Subsequent accounts, however, make it appear somewhat doubtful whether the crime was committed by these people. The parties who were apprehended by Captain Daley, on suspicion, in the neighbourhood of the place, have been released, there being no evidence of guilt against them. The chiefs of the Afreedees have waited on Colonel Lawrence, and begged to be allowed to make peace with the British Government. It was at first strongly suspected that their object in doing this was to while away the season for reaping their crops within the Kohat Pass, and that this effected, and their harvest secure, they would renew with still greater vigour their hostile operations against the British authorities, and continue to defy them. It has since appeared that they are sincere in their solicitations; and it is stated that the military authorities are anxious to agree to any terms, but that Colonel Lawrence, "who appears to understand the natives of these parts well, advises punishment first—forgiveness afterwards." The Afreedee chiefs deny all knowledge of the murder of Dr. Healey.

The Governor-General had left Calcutta on his return to Simlah. The Commander-in-Chief was proceeding to the same destination, visiting the various military stations of the Jullunder Doab on his way.

The Indian Government had authorised the formation of an experimental line of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Hooghly, a distance of about twenty-five miles.

Moolraj, "the victim of circumstances," together with the rebel Bhaoe Maharaaj Singh, had arrived at Calcutta, and were lodged in Fort William. The ex-chief of Moctlan will, it is believed, be allowed to remain there confined to the fort, where comfortable quarters have been assigned to him, but the Bhaoe and his faithful disciple Kurrauk Singh, are to be transported to the Straits of Malacca.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

##### AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—A poor man, with the appropriate name

of Bones, was summoned this week for allowing the guardians of the Worsington union, Essex, to maintain three children of his wife by a former husband. In defence, the man said that his earnings were only 7s. a week, and he found it impossible to maintain eight people on that sum. He had been nearly starved in the attempt, and at last took three of the children to the union, and left them there. The workhouse had been offered to himself and family, but he declined to go into it. The Rev. J. R. Smythies said that the parishioners of Worsington ought to pay better wages than those of any other parish, because the land in it was so superior. The fact of the man having a dislike to go into the union was a proof to him (Mr. S.) that he was an honest and industrious man: as to his supporting eight people on 7s. a week, it could not be done; and he would never sign the man's conviction, except upon mandamus. The case was then dismissed.

THE SALMON STREAMS IN SCOTLAND.—The following is a note of the doings in the river Garry (Glenarry) since the beginning of the season:—The number of salmon captured this season is 124—of which 70 fell to the rods of the Hon. H. Dudley Ward and Mr. Holyoak, in three weeks; 38 to the rods of the Hon. Captain Blackwood and brother, in eight days; and Mr. Reynardson, who is now fishing on the river, has taken 16 fish in five days.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—All the preparations are completed for floating the next tube on Monday. Sailors from Liverpool are engaged, and arrangements have been made for the directors of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, the engineers, and several thousand spectators. A great number of persons are expected to avail themselves of the occasion to visit the headlands of Penmaen Mawr, Conway Castle, and Snowdon, along the sea-side route of the railway, to all the great works on which the public are to be freely admitted.

Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., M.P., has forwarded a donation of £25 to the funds of the Devon and Exeter Protection Association, the members of which meet every Friday at the Globe Inn.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL COURT OF APPEAL IN MATTERS OF CHURCH-OF-ENGLAND DOCTRINE.

The Bishop of London moved the second reading of the bill for providing a new Court of Appeal in cases involving questions of heresy. The court was to be composed of every member of the bench of Bishops; and when the Judicial Committee of Privy Council should be called upon for a decision upon a doctrinal point, the court was to be summoned, and the committee to be bound by the judgment of a majority of the court upon the point. His Lordship largely cited historical precedent in support of his plan, and also sought an analogy in the practice of the courts of law which transferred subjects not in their immediate knowledge to arbitrators whose technical information was better than their own. He proposed to leave all questions of fact to the Judicial Committee, but to reserve to the Episcopal Court the decision as to matters of faith. His Lordship evinced fearful emotion in describing the unhappy schisms in the Church, and in impressing upon the House the solemnity of the question, on which he concluded by imploring their calm and earnest decision.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, admitting the importance of the question, argued from that very circumstance that the present was an ill-chosen time for such a measure, when the agitation connected with recent clerical differences was fresh upon the mind of the country. To that agitation, and to a desire to supersede the authority of the Privy Council, in consequence of its late judgment, the public would be disposed to refer this attempt, and dissensions would consequently be increased. That judgment, he felt it his duty to say, he thought had given as much satisfaction as it was reasonable to expect. But, as regarded the present bill, he not only thought it brought in at an objectionable time, but that its principle was a dangerous one, for that it tended to violate the prerogative of the Crown, which from time immemorial had been the court of final appeal in spiritual cases, and, since the Reformation, had been the supreme head of the Church. The oath, also, of the Privy Council bound them to decide questions, not upon the opinions of others, but according to their own consciences. He disputed the accuracy of the analogy sought to be established between the practice of a law court and that proposed to be established, and said that all that the Judicial Committee had to decide upon was perfectly within their power, namely, the question whether certain doctrines were the doctrines of the Church. The proposed measure would tend to bring into question all the most important points of Church doctrine; the Bishops would be canvassed, and if at one period they decided one way, after certain changes the question would be again raised in the hope of a different decision, and of heresy being pronounced orthodox. He was, however, ready to take certain steps to effect the objects of this bill, namely, to make all the Bishops *de jure* members of the Privy Council, and to provide that no dissenter should sit in the committee when Church affairs were before it. He then moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Brougham could not adopt the bill in its entirety, nor could he vote with the Lord President in rejecting it. But he was prepared to support the second reading, trusting that it would receive such amendments in committee as would reconcile him to it.

The Bishop of St. David's opposed the bill. If it had been amended, he would have supported it; but, as it then stood, he could not vote for the second reading.

Lord Redesdale and Lord Lyttelton spoke in favour of the bill. Lord Campbell and the Earl of Chichester opposed it, on the grounds that it was unconstitutional, and that it would interfere with the supremacy of the Crown.

Lord Stanley had no fear of the unconstitutional nature of the measure, nor did he apprehend that it would touch the supremacy of the Crown. Even if it were intended, as it was not, to substitute the ecclesiastical tribunal for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the change would not affect her Majesty's supremacy. It had been said that the bill proposed to give a power to the new tribunal to establish new articles of religion; if so, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had the power now of establishing new articles of religion. But he denied both propositions. He did not sympathise with those who would separate from the Church on account of the differences that had arisen; but he feared that, should their Lordships reject the bill, they would risk the separation from the Church of some of its ablest and most zealous members. He thought the Church should have power by its authorities to declare what have been and are its doctrines, and what have not been and are not its tenets. He would vote for the second reading, although he wished some alterations to be made in the bill in committee. He would not wish to constitute the bishops a court for the passing of sentence, but he thought that if they could be placed on the same footing with respect to matters ecclesiastical as the judges are with respect to matters of law—that their opinions should be asked, and, as a general rule, followed—it would be advisable to do so.

The Earl of Harrowby opposed the bill. The Bishop of Oxford implored their Lordships not to follow the advice of the Lord President and rudely reject the measure, thereby risking the separation of some of the most devoted sons of the Church from her, and alienating from their Lordships, as a party, the whole body of the English Church. Impatience of all fixed truth was, unfortunately, one of the characteristics of this age, and he feared that the rejection of all assistance by Parliament in this matter would encourage a disbelief in all truth whatever.

The Duke of Cambridge regretted that he could not vote with the Government, but he could not conscientiously oppose the bill.

Their Lordships divided.  
For the second reading of the bill:—  
Contents—Present .. .. . 51  
Non-contents—Present .. .. . 84  
Majority against the bill .. .. . —33  
Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

##### STATE OF THE SERPENTINE.

Mr. B. OSBORNE asked whether the Woods and Forests were about to take any steps to improve the condition of the Serpentine river, or rather pool—(a laugh)—which seemed in a very foul state. (Hear, hear.)  
Lord Seymour said he had received a deputation of the bathers—(laughter); and had directed inquiries into the matter.

##### IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. NAPIER inquired of the Secretary for Ireland whether the Executive Government had directed any proceedings to be taken in reference to the coroner of the county of Armagh, in consequence of the publication of the letter in the *Times* of the 30th of May, to which his name was attached as the writer thereof.

Sir G. GREY said the Government had not taken any steps, in consequence of the letter, against the coroner. The effect of the hon. member making such a statement as he had sought to do would, of course, be to provoke counter-statements.

Mr. NAPIER subsequently said he should take an early opportunity of bringing the matter forward. (Hear.)

Sir G. GREY then observed that what he had meant to convey was, that the coroner not being a Government officer, although that did not altogether exempt him from proceedings against him, yet he could not be proceeded against in that character.

Mr. NAPIER.—But he can be proceeded against for public misconduct. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. SCROPE rose to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he has yet taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the alleged illegality and criminal character, at common law, of wholesale clearances or depopulation, as now largely carried on in Ireland; and, if not, whether the Government intend to recommend to Parliament any measure for the purpose of checking such practices, which inflict the most fearful sufferings on numbers of her Majesty's subjects, and appear to provoke the retaliatory perpetration of agrarian crime. The hon. member especially inquired whether the noble Lord had seen the book of Mr. Mackay on depopulation, demonstrating the illegality of these evictions.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, as to the last question, he was not aware of the work. No case had been laid before the Government on which they could ask the opinion of the law officers of the Crown; and without such a case it would be impossible to obtain their opinion. With respect to the other inquiry, it was of so large a scope that he could not attempt to answer it. Of course, any measures tending to improve the condition of the people must tend to prevent their clearances and evictions; but what those measures should be, could not be discussed in answer to a question. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord expressed his regret that the hon. member, in a notice put on the papers of the House, should have inserted expressions—"sufferings which appear to provoke the retaliatory perpetration of agrarian crime"—which were calculated to produce an impression that it was intended to palliate the horrible crime of assassination. (Loud cries of "Hear.")

Mr. SCROPE.—I disclaim the imputation, but am ready to prove the facts.

##### METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into committee on this bill.

Mr. LACY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee.

Lord D. STUART seconded the amendment; his chief objection to the bill being, that it was to be worked through the means of a board, which would throw a very large amount of patronage into the hands of the Government.

Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment, contending that the House was fully in possession of all the information requisite to enable them to legislate upon the subject. To adopt the amendment would be nothing less than to defeat the bill in effect for the present session.

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON supported the reference of the bill to a select committee, as also did Mr. B. OSBORNE, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Masterman, Mr. T. Duncombe, and other members connected with the metropolis.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 159 to 57.

The House then went into committee, and on the second clause being proposed, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the rejection of the clause, the object of which was to deprive the parishes of the metropolis of the power of self-government in the matter of burials, and to transfer that power to the Board of Health.

In the course of the discussion which ensued,



Lord ASHLEY expressed his opinion that the parishes were quite unfit to be trusted with burials; for when sanitary measures were being under consideration, they had displayed negligence, obstinacy, and unreasonable opposition to the most obvious improvements.

On a division, Mr. Duncombe's amendment was negatived by a majority of 135 to 57.

The discussion of the other clauses occupied the remainder of the evening, clauses up to No. 18 having been agreed to.

PREROGATIVE COURT (IRELAND).

An animated conversation arose on the nomination of the select committee on the Prerogative Court (Ireland) Bill, in the course of which Major BERESFORD angrily charged an hon. member (Mr. Keogh) with sitting on the Conservative side of the House, listening to their conversation, and yet voting with the Government.

Mr. KEOGH said that he came into the House as a Catholic and a Conservative, and he did not know that he was obliged to ask the hon. member for Essex as to what part of the House he should take his seat in.

Major BERESFORD said, the hon. gentleman sat on the Opposition benches as a Conservative, and yet he had for some time past been remarkable for voting with the Government.

The conversation terminated with the appointment of the committee.

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

GREECE.

Lord STANLEY laid on the table the terms of the resolution he would propose on Friday, on the subject of the Greek affair, to the following effect:—"That whilst the House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign states the full protection of the laws of those states, it regrets to find, from the correspondence recently laid before Parliament, that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice and in amount, had been enforced, by coercive measures, against the Government of Greece, calculated to endanger the continuance of friendly relations with other powers."

The Naval Prize Balance Bill and the Exchequer Bills Bill severally passed through Committee.

The reports of the Fees (Court of Common Pleas) Bill, and of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, were received.

The Greenwich Hospital Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord MONTAGUE gave notice, on the part of Lord Brougham, that he would on Monday next present a petition from the Australian colonists, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar against the Australian Colonies Government Bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GREECE.

Mr. BAILLIE, referring to the papers presented relative to the Greek question, remarked that it appeared that the Government assumed the right of demanding compensation for damages sustained by British subjects resident in other countries from riots or rebellion, without reference to the laws of such countries; and, likewise, that it appeared the Government did not assert any such pretension in the case of British subjects resident in the United States of America. The hon. member then asked why a different principle was adopted towards the states of Europe and the United States of America; and whether it was true that the representatives of Austria and Russia had protested against this interpretation of the law of nations, and whether they had refused to allow British subjects to reside in their territories unless they renounced to a certain extent the protection of their own country.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that her Majesty's Government had laid down no such broad assertion as the honourable member supposed. The demands made on Greece were founded each on a particular case, and did not involve any one general principle. It would be impossible to maintain that in all cases foreigners are entitled to compensation for all damages sustained by them. On the other hand, there are particular cases for which, by the law of nations, compensation is unquestionably due. Vattel drew these distinctions, and on the distinctions drawn by him the claims made on the Greek Government had been founded. No distinction was held by her Majesty's Government between what happened in America and Europe in such matters. But there was one difference in these cases; viz. that in America the tribunals were more open to obtain justice and right, than the tribunals in some states of Europe. It was true that the Government of Austria and Russia, in argument—not on the Greek case, but in reference to some other matters—urged that it was impossible to draw a distinction between the subjects of a country and the foreigners residing therein; and that, in cases in which they would refuse compensation to their own subjects, they were entitled to refuse it to foreigners. This was an argument, and nothing more; but against it he (Lord Palmerston) would set off a fact, which was that when, lately, an Austrian ship had been wrecked and plundered on the coast of Ireland, and when the Irish Government could not legally afford a remedy, the Austrian Government had demanded, and her Majesty's Government had granted compensation to the amount of about £500.

Mr. M. GIBSON: May I ask when that decision was come to?

Lord PALMERSTON: About a month ago.

Mr. COCHRANE asked the noble Lord what course he proposed to pursue with respect to the interest on the Greek loan; and whether, with reference to it, he intended to take into consideration the losses sustained by the revenue of Greece in consequence of the course he had pursued?

Lord PALMERSTON: I thought the other day the hon. member seemed to censure the conduct of the Government for the pressing of their claims upon Greece. But the case of the loan is different from that of the claims of British subjects, the loan having been guaranteed by three Powers jointly, though each had a separate portion of it; and the operation of the treaty was such that no one of them could properly, beyond a certain point, press its claims as to the loan without making it previously a subject of concert with the other powers.

THE CHARTER.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR gave notice that he would, on the 16th inst., submit a motion affirming the expediency of adopting the People's Charter, including the payment of members.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

Mr. GROGAN moved for a select committee to inquire into the Dublin hospitals. The hon. member made a detailed statement of the condition of these hospitals.

Mr. HAMILTON seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the motion, on the ground that no information further than that already obtained was necessary.

The motion was negatived without a division.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

Mr. FRENCH submitted the following resolutions:—"That it is the opinion of this House that no permanent system for the relief of the poor in Ireland can be carried out safely or beneficially to receivers or ratepayers without a return to the principle of the original Poor-Law of 1838, by the strict application of indoor relief to all classes of paupers; that the system of appointment of vice-guardians, with unconstitutional and unlimited powers of taxation, has proved most objectionable, and should be forthwith abolished; that the present system of administration of the Poor-Law in Ireland is unnecessarily extravagant, unsuited to the diminished resources of the country, and tends considerably to the demoralisation of the people; that it is unjust to throw on one species of property, and that the most suffering, the entire support of the poor in Ireland." The hon. member adduced a number of facts to substantiate his propositions, and to justify the House in adopting the resolutions.

Lord NAAS seconded the motion, corroborated the facts, and enforced the arguments brought forward by Mr. French. The noble Lord condemned the system of out-door relief, and maintained that the Poor-Law, as administered in Ireland, checked self-reliance and depressed the spirit of industry. He considered the present a favourable time to ask for a modification of the Irish Poor-Law.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said the House had shown itself not indifferent to the important questions involved in these resolutions, for last year a committee was appointed, which sat several months, and which amply considered all the resolutions. Not only had the resolutions been only considered by the committee, but the House itself had fully debated them last year, when the bill for the amendment of the Irish Poor-Law was brought forward. With respect to out-door relief, the commissioners did not sanction any out-door relief to able-bodied poor, except under overwhelming circumstances. Both the number of persons relieved out of doors, and the expense of relieving them, had greatly diminished since last year, and was rapidly diminishing. The right hon. gentleman resisted the affirmation of the resolutions by the House, and advised them to allow matters to remain quiet in Ireland for some time longer, in order to see the result of the measures now in operation, and of the amelioration now in progress.

Colonel DUNNE, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. P. Scrove, Sir L. O'Brien, and Mr. O'Flaherty, addressed the House, and a division was taken:—

For the resolutions .. .. . 65

Against them .. .. . 90

Majority against the motion .. .. . —25

The Railways Abandonment Bill was considered as amended, and some new clauses added to it, on the motion of the Solicitor-General.

Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of the Tenements Recovery (Ireland) Bill, the object of which, he said, was to extend to Ireland an act past twelve years ago for England, and which had been found to work well.

Mr. P. SCROVE objected to the bill, on the ground that it would facilitate evictions and ejections. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY, Mr. HATCHELL, Mr. MONSELL, Mr. ROCHE, and other hon. members spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON, Col. DUNNE, and Mr. GROGAN supported the bill.

Lord NAAS was favourable to the extension of the principle of the act to Ireland, but thought the bill went too far. He recommended Mr. Frewen not to press his motion to a division.

The second reading was negatived without a division, and the bill was thrown out.

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, to remedy an omission in the Process and Practice (Ireland) Act just passed, was committed, reported, and read a third time.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled in the new chamber, and sat from noon to six o'clock.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of Mr. W. J. Fox's Education Bill was resumed by Mr. ANSTET, who warmly supported the bill. He contended that the Roman Catholics were decidedly favourable to secular education, and he be-

lieved that the opposition to this measure could be traced to a confusion between the words "education" and "instruction."

Mr. H. DRAUMMOND also thought there was a prevailing confusion relative to education and instruction, for instruction was properly the inculcating of something, whereas education was the drawing out of something previously obtained. He looked upon the adoption of State education as an impossibility. All merely scientific education was calculated to make sceptics, and he had no hope that anything effective could be done in this regard without the aid of the Church. He should therefore decidedly oppose the bill.

Mr. P. WOOD traced from the earliest periods the great, continuous, and successful efforts made by the Church and by religious institutions to impart education, religious and secular combined. He deprecated the attempt to abandon a system that had produced such good results, or the adoption of a new philosophical scheme of education that could not be satisfactory. He opposed the bill.

Mr. M. GIBSON considered that, though public opinion was developing itself strongly and rapidly in favour of secular education, it had not yet pronounced so decidedly as to warrant the Government in bringing forward a scheme on the subject. He admitted the clergy of all denominations had done much to promote religious instruction, but that was no reason why the House should refuse to do something to provide secular education. He supported the bill.

Mr. NAHIEP objected altogether to the vital principle of the measure, which was the exclusion, and not the simple omission, of religion from our scheme of national education.

Mr. FOX replied at considerable length.

Mr. HUME then proceeded to address the House, when he was called to order by the Speaker, who reminded the hon. member that he had already spoken on the question. Mr. Hume was incredulous, and insisted that he had not delivered his sentiments, and that he was most anxious to communicate them to the House. The Speaker thereupon referred to the minute of the last day's debate (on the 17th of April), and convicted the hon. member of having already delivered himself of his speech on this question.

Mr. HUME declared, with all manner of protestations, that he was innocent of any recollection of the interesting fact.

Mr. MUMTZ supported the bill.

The House then divided—

For the second reading .. .. . 58

Against it .. .. . 287

Majority against the bill .. .. . —229

The Weights and Measures Bill went through committee, for the purpose of receiving amendments.

The Titles of Religious Congregations Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

GREECE.

At the request of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who stated that a settlement of the differences with the French Government on the subject of the late operations in Greece was daily expected to be effected,

Lord STANLEY consented to postpone his motion on the subject, which stood for the next day (Friday), to Monday week.

The Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

The Sunday Trading Prevention Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

FACTORIES BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill,

Mr. BANKES said, it was some time since the attention of the House was occupied with this very interesting question. He had now to state that the important amendment which was to be introduced by the noble Lord the member for Colchester (Lord John Manners) would not be proposed at this stage of the proceedings, but on the bringing up of the report. He (Mr. Bankes) made this explanation on behalf of the noble Lord, who was unavoidably absent from the House, and was at that moment attending a public meeting in a distant part of the country. The amendment to which he referred had in view the confining the work in factories, of young persons and young females, to ten hours a day.

The various clause were discussed, and Lord ASHLEY having proposed a provision to the effect that children under thirteen years of age should be put on the same footing as adult females and young persons, and the proposition having been rejected on division,

Lord ASHLEY declared that having originally introduced the measure, he would no longer consider himself responsible for the character which it might assume in the hands of the House.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

The consideration of the clauses in this bill in committee occupied the House the rest of the evening.—Adjourned.

[The second day's trial of the New House of Commons seems to warrant the opinion that, when members learn to pitch their voices to the proper point, and when they speak slowly and articulate distinctly, they will be heard in the reporters' gallery as well as is possible in so lofty and large a chamber. On Wednesday the echo was less perceptible than on the first day of trial. A satisfactory hearing of any speaker, however, very much depends on his position in the House in reference to the hearer—in one part of the gallery a speaker is distinctly heard, while in another he is inaudible.]

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.—His Royal Highness the Chancellor having been graciously pleased to address a letter to the Vice-Chancellor on the subject of the proposed Royal Commission, the Vice-Chancellor called a special Congregation on Monday morning, and read the letter to the Senate. His Royal Highness says:—

Although I had hoped that the University would have been allowed to go on in their course of self-improvement without any extraneous interference, now that I find the Government irrevocably pledged to the issue of the Commission, I would recommend the authorities of the University not to meet it with opposition, but rather to take it as the expression on the part of the Crown and the Parliament of a natural desire to be accurately informed upon the present state of institutions so closely connected with, and of such vital importance to, the best interests of the nation; and to take a pride in showing to those who have indulged in attacks against them, that they have conscientiously and zealously fulfilled the great task entrusted to them.

Any hostility or opposition on the part of the University could not prevent the issue of the Commission by the present Government; and, while it might add strength to the accusations of their enemies, would only lead to the result of the inquiry remaining incomplete, and, as based upon one-sided evidence, probably injurious to the Universities themselves.

Believe me always yours truly,

Osborne, May 27, 1850. ALBERT, C.

ETON COLLEGE.—Tuesday (the 4th of June) was celebrated at Eton with more than customary gaiety and splendour. Throughout the day the nobility and gentry, chiefly old Etonians, with their families, were continually arriving from all parts of the kingdom, in order to be present at this time-honoured festival. At the accustomed time—shortly before seven o'clock P.M.—the regatta boats, being manned by their respective crews, dressed in elegant and appropriate costume, started from the Brocas for Surley Hall, where, having done ample justice to a sumptuous repast, which was spread on tables by the banks of the Thames, and drunk the accustomed loyal and standard college toasts, the Etonians again manned their boats and returned to Windsor. At nine o'clock a grand display of fireworks was discharged from the Eyot, whilst the crews exhibited their admirable dexterity in rowing before the numerous spectators who crowded the wharves and every available position. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrev, headmaster of the college, gave a grand banquet in the Upper School to upwards of 230 of the nobility and gentry, among whom were the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, Lord Brougham, W. Brougham, Esq., Lady Parker, Earl Carlisle, &c. The Rev. Dr. Oke, Rev. E. Colridge, Rev. — Luxmore, Rev. J. G. Cookeley, and other members of the college, also entertained large and distinguished parties at their respective residences in the college.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Lewis Deedes, Rector of Brantford, Herts, to Welwyn Deanery Rural. The Rev. Henry Palk, Rector of Bridford, Devon, to Kenn Deanery Rural. The Rev. John Martyn, to the rectory of Frampton, Dorset. The Hon. and Rev. George Thomas Orlando Bridgeman, to the rectory of Willey-with-Barrow, Salop. The Rev. Charles Hebert, to the rectory of Burslem, Staffordshire. The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Emmanuel Hippolyte Curson, to the rectory of Kedleston, Derbyshire. The Rev. George Curling Bailey, to the rectory of Shipham, Norfolk. The Rev. J. R. Shurlock, to the rectory of Hetha. The Rev. Henry Masterman Barlow, to the rectory of Burgh, Suffolk. The Rev. Samuel Phillips, to the rectory of Pickwell, Leicestershire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Richard Charles Faulkner, from some members of St. Jude's Church, Liverpool; the Rev. T. B. H. Brown, from the inhabitants of Flint, on his resigning the incumbency; the Rev. George Bradshaw, from the parishioners of Amblescote, on his removal; the Rev. Matthew Freeman, incumbent of Mellor, from the teachers and scholars of the Longhurst-lane Church Sunday School; the Rev. R. Croly, on his resigning the chaplaincy of Portis College, Bath; the Rev. Thomas Hugo, curate of Bury, on his departure; the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, vicar of Elm, Isle of Ely; the Rev. John James, late vicar of Peterborough; the Rev. Henry Alford, from a few of his friends, on his retirement from the mastership of the Bideford Grammar-School.

VACANCIES.—Head-mastership of Lancaster Grammar School; salary £100, and three-fifths of the quarterage; testimonials before June 15. Limehouse R., Middlesex, do. London; value £714, with residence; pat., Brasenose College, Doddington V., Kent, do. Canterbury; value £138, with residence; pat., Archbishop of Canterbury. Both livings are vacant by the death of the Rev. John Radcliffe.

The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. T. Norton Harper, M.A., to the incumbency of St. Peter's Church, Charlotte-street, Fimlico, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Bagnall Baker, M.A.; and the Rev. Charles B. Garside, M.A., to the University of Oxford, to the curacy of All Saints' district, in the parish of St. Marylebone.

FALCONS SHOT.—A male and female ash-coloured falcon were shot on the 27th ult., by Mr. H. Eames and a friend, at Newton Valence, near Alton, Hants. The male measured 17 inches from head to tail, and 3 feet 4 inches of wing; female, 19 inches from head to tail, and 3 feet 6 inches of wing.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.

The General Board of Health has just made its report on the second subject of investigation laid down in the commission by which it was created, namely, "The better supply of the metropolis with water for domestic use, for flushing sewers and drains, and for cleansing streets; and also the best means of using existing works, and for erecting any new works requisite, and maintaining them in action;" and the results of this investigation are given in the following order, accordingly; viz.—First, as to the sources, quantities, and qualities of water at present supplied or proposed to be supplied, and as to the best available source of supply. Secondly, as to the mode of distribution now adopted, and as to the influence of the mode of distribution upon the quantity of water required for the metropolis. Thirdly, as to the mode of removing water after it had been used and discharged, especially as regards the damp and low-lying districts of the metropolis. Fourthly, as to the advantages of a system of constant supply for surface cleansing, diminution of risk from fire, and new applications of water as a source of power. And, Fifthly, as to the advantages in economy and efficiency of combined works for water supply and drainage over the present system of independent works for these purposes, and as to the best administrative machinery for carrying out such a system of combined works.

The report is a very elaborate document. It appears that the population of this immense city is in that particular in the hands of seven water companies; viz. the New River, the East London, the Southwark and Vauxhall, the West Middlesex, the Lambeth, the Chelsea, the Grand Junction, the Kent, and the Hampstead; and taking the data furnished by themselves, it seems that they supply in the aggregate about 270,581 private houses with water. The total number of houses, however, returned under the Income-tax assessments for the metropolis is 288,037, so that, as far as these returns go, there appear to be 17,456 houses (or about six per cent. of the whole) wholly unsupplied with water. Where, however, house-to-house inquiries have been made for sanitary purposes in densely-populated districts, upwards of 18 per cent. of the houses have been found to be unsupplied with pipe water; but in other large parishes and districts, only five, four, and three per cent. There are, besides, returned by the companies 1181 cases of supply by stand-pipes, which each serve for several houses, and often for a whole court or alley, which houses may be comprised in the companies' returns, and omitted in those obtained by house-to-house inquiries. But, in contradistinction to this supposition, it is to be observed that a far larger proportion of the houses in the metropolis are occupied by the labouring classes than might be indicated by the rental, inasmuch as a great proportion of the two, three, and four-storied, and even larger houses are let off in separate floors, and often in single rooms, to single families. In such instances, therefore, the supply by one butt in a yard, or area, is equivalent to a supply by a common stand-pipe to several houses in a court or alley.

From further returns made by the respective water-companies, it appears that the gross daily quantity of water pumped into the metropolis amounts to upwards of 44,000,000 gallons. In order to give a conception of the quantity of water thus delivered, it may be stated that the daily supply would exhaust a lake equal in extent to the area of St. James's-park, 30 inches in depth; that the annual supply exceeds the total rainfall of 27 inches over the populated portion of the metropolis (25 square miles) by upwards of 50 per cent.; and that it would cover an extent of area equal to that of the City (or about one square mile) with upwards of 90 feet depth of water. The average daily quantity pumped into the metropolitan districts, therefore, exclusive of the supplies to large consumers, and of the quantity used for all public purposes, would, supposing it were equally distributed for each house, occupy about 50 pails, and would weigh about 13 or 14 cwt. It is, however, shown in the report—though not upon the returns of the water-companies, as might be expected—that the average daily consumption of the whole metropolitan population of 2,000,000 does not amount to more than 20,000,000 gallons of water, or 10 gallons per individual per diem. The residue (viz. 20,000,000 gallons) therefore runs to waste.

The following are some of the more important of the resolutions agreed to by the Commissioners.

PROVISION FOR SUPPLY.

"Having considered the evidence in relation to the qualities of the water requisite for the supply of the metropolis, we find—

"That, in addition to the properties of clearness and freedom from animal and vegetable matter which is apt to pass into decomposition and to prove injurious to health, one of the most essential properties of the water is softness, or freedom from lime and other substances productive of what is termed hardness.

"43. That, having made careful and extensive inquiries, with the aid of the department of the Ordnance Geological Survey, as to the most suitable sources of supply, having had those districts which appeared to be the most eligible specially examined by our engineering inspectors, with other aid, we find, upon their unanimous testimony, that from a tract of upwards of 150 square miles of gathering ground there is derivable a supply nearly double the present actual domestic consumption, of a quality varying from one-tenth to one-third the hardness of Thames water, and of a purity equalling the general average of the improved soft water supplies of the districts which have yet been brought under examination.

"44. That water obtained from silicious sands, such as those which cover the tract above described, is proved to be of a quality only equalled in excellence by the water derived from mountain granite rocks, or slate rocks, or other surfaces of the primitive formations.

"45. That, upon the best estimates which have been obtained, this water may be brought to the metropolis, and delivered pure and filtered into each house on the system of constant supply at high pressure, and, at the same time, on the plan of combined works, the waste water may be removed by a proper system of drainage, at a rate not exceeding an average of 3d. or 4d. per week per house, or from 30 to 50 per cent. less than the present charges for defective water supply alone.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

"We advise the rejection of all the schemes promoted by water companies or parochial vestries and associations which adopt, as sources of supply, the Thames and its tributaries of the same degree of hardness, wells and springs from the chalk or other formations which impart the quality of hardness.

"And, further, whilst we believe that Thames water taken up beyond the influence of the metropolitan drainage, and filtered, may be used without injury to the public health, and may be employed temporarily until other sources can be laid under contribution, we advise that Thames water, and other water of like quality as to hardness, be as early as practicable abandoned.

"In respect to the existing companies which have no property in any of the sources of water supply, but whose capital is invested in engines and distributory apparatus, we recommend that their plants should be purchased, but we are not prepared to recommend any pre-appointed terms of purchase."

Having considered the most eligible administrative provisions for the execution of the required works, the commissioners concur in the principles recommended by the commission of inquiry as to the best means of improving the health of towns, and confirmed by Parliament in the Public Health Act.

THE JUBILEE OF ST. SANG, AT BRUGES.

BELGIUM is a country of *fêtes*, of processions, and of bells. Each town has its anniversary *fête*, each *fête* its procession, every hour of which the bells ring out their joyful music. But, in Belgium, the *fêtes*, and solemn processions by which they are of necessity accompanied, take an especial character not to be met with in France, except in certain districts bordering upon the former country. The Belgians, and particularly the Flemish, cherish high respect for the customs of their forefathers, and for the usages and ceremonies of bygone ages. They are also, very fond of traditional lore. If you would know something of the people, you may safely consult the most unlettered of the inhabitants of Flanders; he knows thoroughly the history of his country, in spite of the numberless vicissitudes of which it has been the victim; though in reciting the deeds of its great men he is prone to confound in the same feeling the conquerors whom he hates and the conquered whom he honours. The Flemish people has passed through all these changes pure and intact, graced with that precious faculty which delights to maintain in one unbroken chain, by commemoration, the great deeds and virtuous acts of their ancestors.

It requires but little insight of the Belgian character to perceive the great feeling of nationality by which it is distinguished throughout, and which has become the stronger as the individuality of the country has been attacked. One of the most striking indications of this passion is observable in the solemn manifestations of the Catholic worship, and the enthusiasm which they excite among the Belgian people; tinged though they be by superstition, nourished by the ignorance of the peasantry, and the practices of a powerful and numerous clergy—an accidental fact, condemned to disappear in popular enlightenment, but by no means lessening the force of the above observation.

The religious *fêtes* in this country owe much of their success to the historical character which they assume, and which thus gives them national importance. Those which have just taken place at Bruges, on the occasion instituted in honour of the relics of St. Sang, were extremely interesting, and attracted vast crowds of people to the capital city of West Flanders. The object was not only to parade through the city a relic more or less authentic, in order to perpetuate the recollection of the miracles performed by its agency, but also to reproduce in these commemorations many a page from the history of Bruges. All classes of the city associated in this conjoint feeling; and the wealthiest families, as well as the poorest, strove to give the secular *fête* the impress of homage to the great men of past ages. Each family of the vast and ancient city of Bruges has held it an honour to be represented by some of its children in this grand historical promenade, to pass in review before 300,000 spectators, gathered from every part of Belgium, the heroes illustrious in the annals of the city, or who figure indirectly in its history.

Bruges is admirably adapted for a solemnity of this class. The city, depopulated as an industrial and commercial centre, of its some hundred thousand souls has only retained 47,000 inhabitants, of whom from 15,000 to 20,000 friars are maintained by the 50 convents which the city possesses. Through all its mutations the place has preserved its old houses, its sombre streets, and its picturesque aspect, which the industrial and commercial movement has not aimed at destroying. The modern buildings, ugly as they are convenient, are but rare; but we find here a great number of Gothic houses, with gables laced and enriched with ornament; and a pageant of the *moyen-âge* in the midst of these architectural glories derived from them a local colour which it would have lacked elsewhere.

The history of the relic of St. Sang dates from the year 1150. Towards that





JUBILEE OF ST. SANG, AT BRUGES.—THE PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL.

period, Thierry of Alsace, Count of Flanders, brought from Jerusalem some of the blood of the Saviour, which, according to tradition, had been obtained by Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea. The relic was given to the Count by Baldwin III., King of Jerusalem, in recompense for his services in the Holy Land during the two crusades. Thierry deposited the precious gift in the city of Bruges, where it has performed a host of miracles, the most wonderful of which is that enacted in a bull of Clement V. We leave to the Sovereign Pontiff the responsibility of his assertion:—"This blood," he says, "becomes liquid every Friday, ordinarily towards six o'clock, whilst, on the other days of the week, the same blood is thick, coagulated, and, as it were, petrified."

Unfortunately for the story, this miracle has not been performed in our time; it has ceased since April 13, 1310, when a wicked wight mixed in the Friday crowd of the faithful, and, stooping to kiss the relic, uttered some blasphemy, when Saint Sang became obdurate, and refused to liquify.

The grand historical procession of Saint Sang was announced and placarded throughout the kingdom of Belgium (in Flemish and French), for more than a month. It was fixed for May 6, 1850; but the unfavourable weather led to its postponement to the 6th. The hotels and lodging-houses were full of visitors; and the windows from which the procession might be seen were let at what are termed, in Bruges, fabulous prices. An Englishman is stated to have paid one guinea a head for a large window-full of spectators. On the 6th the city presented a very curious and animated appearance. All the streets in the route of the procession were hung with tapestry representing trees, and dressed with Belgian, French, Dutch, and English flags, or standards disposed in emblematic groups. The bells and chimes rang out unceasingly. The people, dressed in their holiday clothes, promenaded the streets, impatient for the fête of the morrow.

On Monday, the 7th, the weather still remained unfavourable; but the procession left the Church of Notre Dame in the following order:—Band of the Cuirassiers, and company of the same corps; detachment of Chasseur Volunteers of the Civic Guard; corps of Joiners; historic cortège of the ancient Guild of Notre Dame des Aveugles; and a crowd of the *moyen-âge* in the vow-suit to Notre Dame de la Potterie. Next were the Members of the Guild, preceded by heralds-at-arms, carrying rich flags, with the insignia of the cities of Bruges, Ghent, Courtrai, Lille, Douai, and Ypres; costumes of the citizens. The Count Robert de Bethune, and his Court; to commemorate the battle of Mons-en-Puelle, in 1304, wherein Notre Dame de la Potterie secured the victory to the people of Bruges over the French. Allegorical car, bearing the instruments of torture of St. Catherine, drawn by young girls, representing angels or martyrs, bearing lilies, pennants, and palm branches. The cortège thus formed passed between rows of children wearing blue and white dresses, and crowned with flowers.

Next were the band of the 7th Regiment of the Line, and the standards and flags of the Church of St. Anne.

Then came groups of personages dressed as the high-priest Zacharias, St. John Baptist, St. Joseph, St. Joachim, King David, and King Solomon; and young girls dressed in blue and white, bearing the statue of St. Anne.

Cortège commemorative of the Crusade, in which the Counts of Flanders played distinguished parts. St. Louis, King of France, and the Barons, equipped for the Holy Land, in grand costume, preceded by heralds, and followed by pages and eunuchs.

Young girls representing the Mournful Mysteries; in purple silk robes and velvet mantles, and crowns and ornaments of gold. Young girls representing the Joyous Mysteries, in blue silk and velvet, and gold ornaments; and the Glorious Mysteries, in white silk and velvet, and gold.

Interspersed with these groupes were the Magi Kings, the Twelve Apostles, the Virgin, surrounded by female saints, followed by young girls in blue and white, bearing the statue of the Virgin.

Cortège representing the foundation of the Order of Trinitaires, by Jean de Matha, Doctor of Theology in Paris, who had for their object the deliverance of Christian prisoners. The persons represented were Christian slaves in chains, groupes of slave merchants, in eastern costume; Jean de Matha, and the hermit, Felix de Valois, founders of the Order; a citizen of Bruges and his family, delivered by the Trinitaires; townspeople in the costume of the time.

Cortège of St. James of Compostella. Pilgrims of the *moyen-âge*. Relics of St. James.

Cortège of Charles the Bold, and his daughter, Marie of Bourgogne, whose tombs are at Bruges; Charles, attended by his counts and knights in armour; and Marie by her maids of honour, in the costume of the period.

St. Eloy, preceded by Queen Bathilde, wife of Clovis II., King of France, and her maids of honour. Clothaire II., Protector of the Saint; his intendant, Bobon, carrying the coffer executed by the Saint; French nobles; young men, in albs and dalmatics, carrying emblems; groupes of young girls bearing gifts, and surrounding a young female in rich Flemish *moyen-âge* costume, who bears an offering to the chapel of Saint Sang.

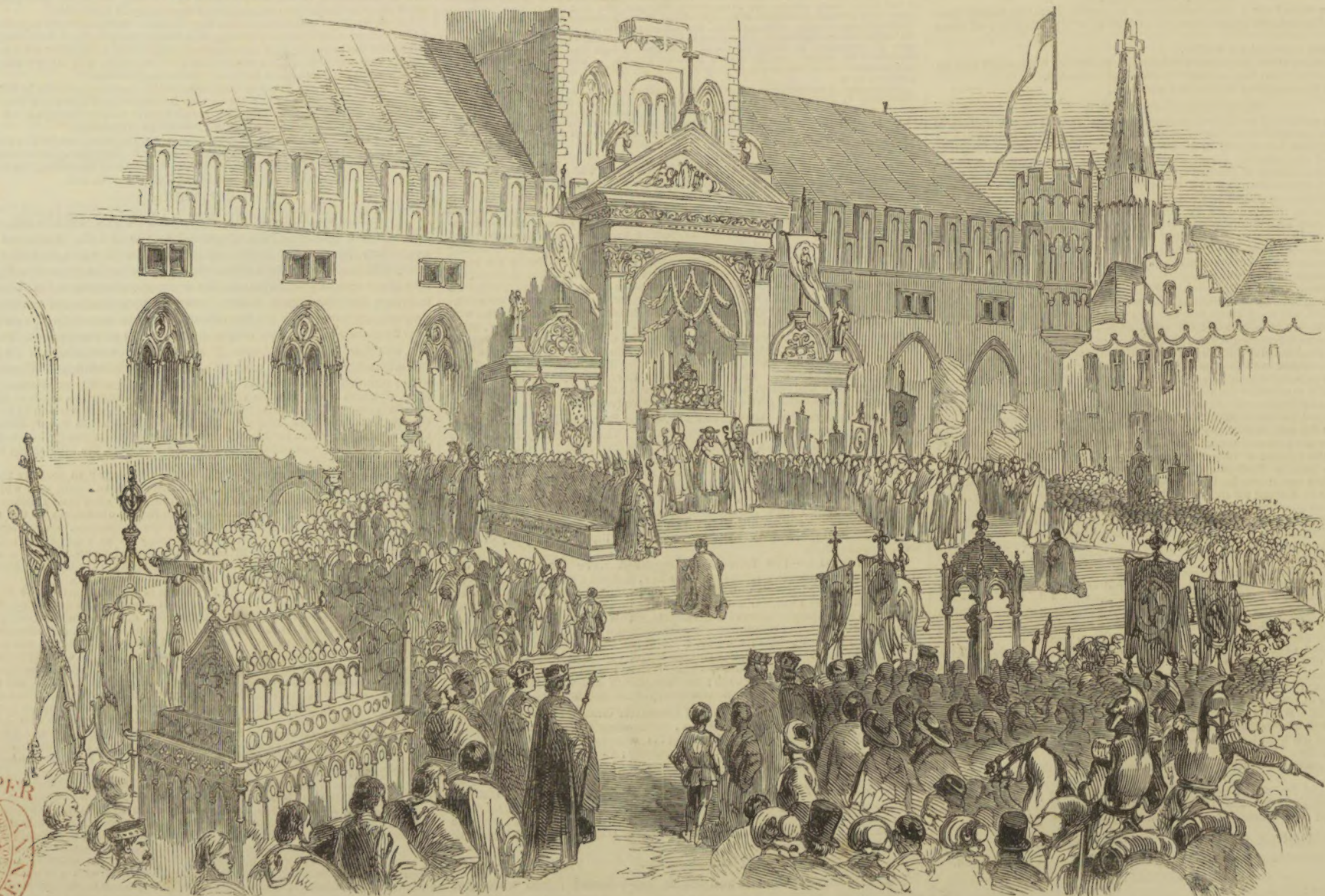
Cortège representing the entry of Thierry of Alsace into Bruges, after the Crusade; heralds, pages, cross-knights in armour, &c. The cortège closed by wardens in black cloth mantles, furled; by pupils of the schools; and by Bishops of Ghent, Namur, Liege, Bruges, &c., in full pontificals.

The Burgomaster and Sheriffs of the city, the Governor of the Province, and other functionaries; followed by a *peloton* (half-company) of the second regiment of cuirassiers.

The passing of the procession occupied several hours; and, notwithstanding the rain which fell towards noon, the *coup-d'œil* was very splendid. The pageant consisted of upwards of 1500 individuals, all dressed with great taste, and often, according to the historical character, with much sumptuousness. For example, the Queen Marie of Bourgogne wore a costume enriched with diamonds and precious stones to the value of 60,000 francs. There was, too, a laudable rivalry among the people of Bruges to reproduce with historic fidelity the several costumes, and extraordinary exertions were made with this object in view.

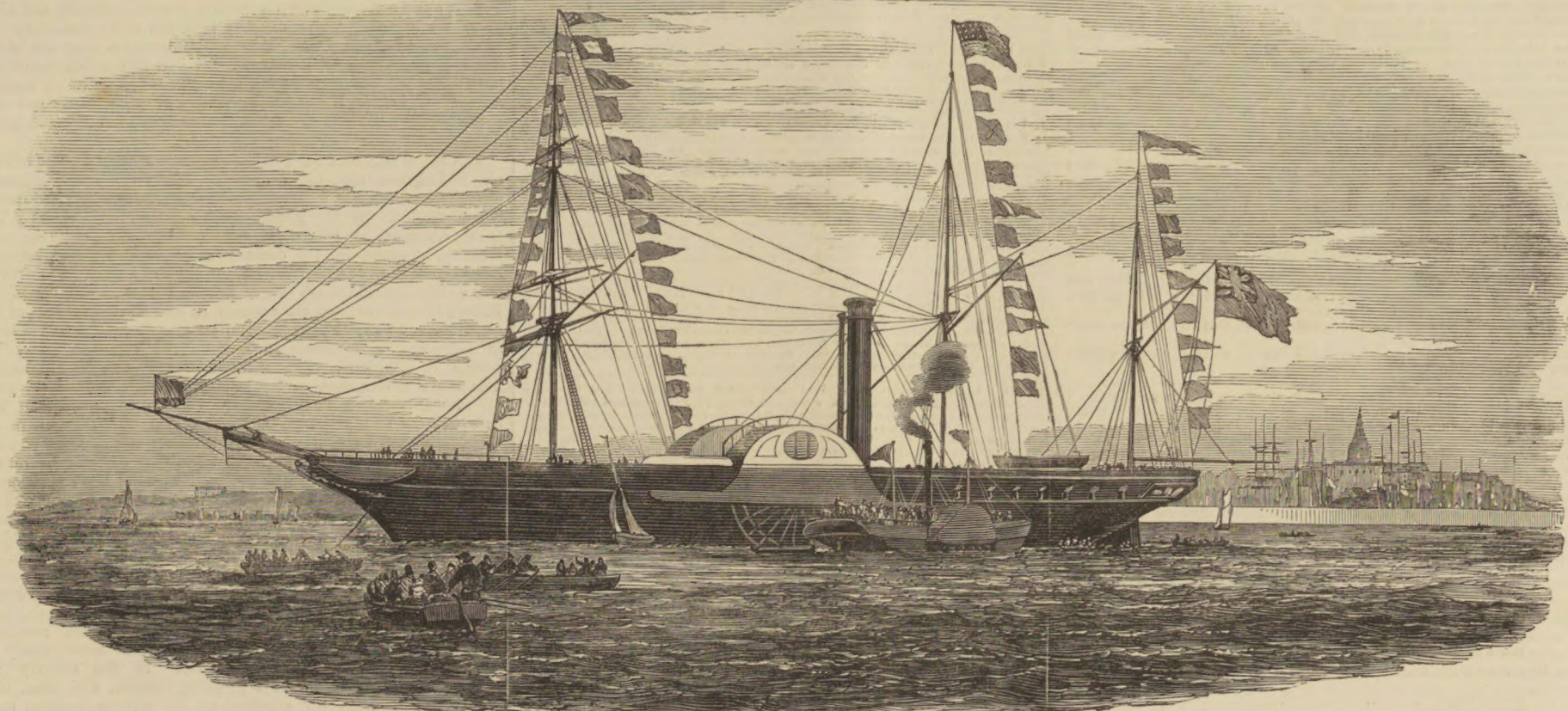
The Jubilee lasted from the 5th to the 16th of May; the procession was confined to the 7th. It was, altogether, a most magnificent and impressive spectacle. The ecclesiastical cortège extended from 500 to 600 metres. M. de Ravignan was to have preached a sermon upon the occasion, but was prevented; and his place was supplied by M. Capelle, Canon of Cambray.

The Jubilee closed on the 16th ult., by the grand historical procession once more passing the streets of Bruges.



JUBILEE OF ST. SANG, AT BRUGES.—THE BENEDICTION AT THE CATHEDRAL.





THE "VICEROY," AT ANCHOR IN THE ROADS IN GALWAY BAY

## STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND NEW YORK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GALWAY, Saturday, June 1, 1850.

"A GREAT day for Ireland" is an old saying; doubtless, henceforward, the Galway folk will say "A great day for Galway was the 1st of June, 1850;" and should it so happen that the "venture now at sea" can only realise the fond hopes of the people, so will it prove indeed, and do still more for this portion of Ireland, where nature has done so much to stimulate, and man little, to prove his inertness. Nor is it at all probable that the Galway men will do much more, unless, as in the present case, some far-seeing strangers should come amongst them, and lend valuable aid of both head and purse to show them how to avail themselves of the natural wealth of the place.

The long-mooted question of a packet-station in this country being now at issue, with all the disadvantages of an inferior boat to the one starting this day from Liverpool, with an over-stock by 60 tons of coals, it will be but justice to the ship, as well as to her brave commander, to leave her fairly launched on her experimental voyage, and turn to that which at present most interests all those who have been unable to witness her, and yet who expect to see the event recorded in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Not having reached Galway until early on Thursday morning, our first act, after securing quarters at Kilross, was to look at one of the local prints of the day previous, when the following caught our eye:—"The ponderous funnel of the *Viceroy* has just appeared within Arran Sound, and has been telegraphed by the coast-guards of the several stations." So, off we started in search of a more colossal *Viceroy* than the one we so often buffeted the breeze and billow in, from Cork to Dublin and Glasgow; and were delighted to find our old friend, though not grown in dimensions, lying quietly and beautifully in the roads of Galway Bay, surrounded by hundreds of all sorts and sizes of craft, now made available to give the denizens of the West an opportunity of seeing the "big steamer," as she lay encircled by broken lands and superb mountain scenery, particularly on the Clear side of the bay, only surpassed by the wondering thousands who thronged both quay, pier, and eminence, to look on this noble sheet of water with an interest unknown to them before. A stroll through the wonderfully quaint old town, and an introduction to the Club, obtained through and by the courtesy of Mr. J. Pearse, the High Sheriff, where we learned all the anticipations and forebodings of the voyage, brought us to that hour most heeded by a hungry and weary traveller.

On Friday we were again afoot, as were all the town; some to see the ship, others to attend a *déjeuner* given on board by the directors of the ship's company, and to which all that was fair and lovely of Galway and its vicinity were invited. Upon making our way to the Dock-quay, the scene was strikingly gay and picturesque.

It must not, however, be supposed that whilst all was gay in the Bay, the general rejoicing of the town was forgotten; quite the reverse, as public notice was given that the people were to have an illumination, with a grand display of fireworks, to prove their delight at even this distant prospect of a packet station.



PUTTING THE MAIL ON BOARD THE "VICEROY."

Accordingly, about ten o'clock, candles began to burn, gas to blaze, blue lights, red lights, and all the other concomitants of a general blaze up in both win-

dows and sky commenced and continued until a late hour of the night, or rather an early hour of the morning.

Saturday morning, up with the lark, ay, up with the sun, and yet not up earlier than the Claddagh boys and girls, who seemed to have remained up all night to get another peep at the big steamer before her departure, as we found the streets and quays literally swarming with sight-seers at a little after four o'clock: some of them had arrived during the night from distant parts of the country. At twenty minutes past six the express arrived from Dublin, with a considerable mail, and was handed over to the coast-guard boat, which took it instantly out to the ship, where it was given in charge to the captain, and placed in a compartment provided specially for its reception.

The early and unexpected arrival of this mail debarred most from witnessing its transit, as it was previously stated that it would not reach here before eight o'clock; but such was the enthusiasm of even the post-boys along the road, that the distance from Athenry to the quay—some eleven miles—was accomplished in one hour and five minutes, a speed heretofore unknown in this end of the world for a public conveyance. As the morning advanced, there assembled an immense number of gentlemen in connexion with the town and this movement, as also the several representatives of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Belfast (who had arrived here in large numbers during the three previous days), together with the directors and shareholders in the rail now being brought into Galway, as well as the directors, managers, and agents of the Steam-ship Company. When the ordinary mail (which was one of considerable bulk) arrived at the post-office, the excitement amongst this large crowd became most interesting; nor did the gaily-decked horses, the well-dressed women and stalwart men who jumped by dozens off both cars and coaches to clasp the out-stretched hand of welcoming friends, lessen the interest. For the next hour and a half it would be impossible to chronicle the looks and actions of the crowd, or to repeat the many questions and answers of "Will she do it within the ten days?" or "Will she beat the *Canada*?" (now starting from Liverpool) to each of which questions it would be difficult to get a reply.

At about a quarter after nine o'clock, the mail-bags were delivered into the hands of the Sheriff, who took them into his gig, and drove at once to the quay, where the coast-guard's boat awaited their reception, and was at once towed off towards the ship amidst the acclamations of thousands, and was then handed over to the captain, who instantly put his men to the capstan, and at a quarter to ten o'clock the *Viceroy* was fairly under weigh, amidst the prolonged cheering of the multitudes assembled upon every available point from which a glimpse of her could be caught; while it is a question whether the salvos of artillery or the people of Galway made most noise upon the occasion. Along the coast, as far as the eye or glass could reach, every hill's peak or eminence was alive with human life; and many were the fervent prayers offered up for the safety of the hardy few who thus braved the ocean to test the time of a voyage from this point of the Old World to a given point in the New.

Owing to the foulness of the weather when coming in, the *Viceroy* sailed as far up the bay as Ballyvaughan before she found a pilot, though one had gone out early in the morning to meet her; to-day she took one down with her, as far as the Arran Islands, where he was to be put on board his own boat. Some of the directors tell me that this is more to compliment the pilot than for any need that exists of taking one; as they say that it is a clear run up to Mutton Island and in to the roads, and that no need exists for a



DEPARTURE OF THE "VICEROY" STEAMER FROM THE DOCK QUAY, GALWAY.



CHANCERY REFORM.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, with the view of promoting the efforts present being made to obtain a reform in the Court of Chancery, as regards time occupied and the expense entailed in the prosecution of suits; Mr. Walter in the chair. Mr. Acland moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the Court of Chancery, which in theory is a court of equity, practically an engine of unprincipled extortion and heartless oppression; that many millions of property are cruelly withheld from the rightful owners by complicated and dilatory proceedings, whilst injured suitors, reduced to pauperism by unwarrantable extortion in the shape of costs, linger out a hopeless existence in our poorhouses and jails, or seek relief from their grievous wrongs by suicide. That this meeting considers that the continuance of such a Court is a libel on Christianity, an outrage upon society, and a disgrace upon the legislature and government of the British empire." Dr. Ogilvie seconded this resolution, which was supported by Mr. Rock, of Walbrook, and carried *nem. dis.* Other resolutions, pledging the meeting to support the association in agitating for a reform in the Court of Chancery, were then agreed to, and the meeting separated, after thanking the chairman.



**BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The anniversary dinner of this charity was held on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, where a party of about 200 guests sat down to an excellent entertainment, over which Mr. Cubitt, M.P., presided. The secretary announced subscriptions to the amount of £400. The object of the institution is to give relief and grant permanent pensions to decayed master bricklayers, plasterers, slaters, masons, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, painters, glaziers, smiths, zinc-workers, paper-hangers, and their widows; also to give temporary relief to deserving workmen of masters, members of the charity, in cases of accident. It is the intention to erect an asylum to carry out the benevolent purposes of the charity, and for this end a building fund has been established.

**THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday evening a general meeting of the committee of management and other members taking an active interest in the prosperity of this institution, founded in 1827, for the relief of aged and infirm printers—pressmen and compositors—and their widows, by permanent yearly pensions, was held at the London Tavern, for general business. The report for the past year detailed the general state and prospects of the society. There are now 53 male and female pensioners on the funds, and 163 persons have, since the formation of the society, participated in its benefits. The principal capital invested at the present time amounts to £5512 17s. 3d. The anniversary dinner, in May last, presided over by Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., produced a sum exceeding £300. The financial statement for the past year showed the receipts, including a balance of the previous year of £66 15s. 4d., to be, from all sources, £910 18s. 2d., leaving an available balance for the current year of £40 12s. 2d.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.**—The annual meeting of the friends and patrons of this society took place at the Hospital, Charing-cross, on Saturday; the Rev. Dr. Worthington in the chair. The report stated the severe losses which this charity had sustained by the death of a very large number of its best friends and supporters, whose kindness and liberality whilst living contributed most essentially to its prosperity and welfare. During the last year, 18,500 indigent sick persons have been admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2458 3s. 6d. Of these, 1116 were in-patients, and 17,384 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part restored to the blessings of health and to their occupations). These made a total of 167,758 patients who had partaken of the advantages of this institution from its commencement, in 1818, to Dec. 31, 1849. During the past year, exclusive of 1496 patients received by recomendatory letters from governors and subscribers, as many as 17,004 have been admitted without any recommendation whatever. The committee regretted that, notwithstanding the utmost care in the expenditure, the resources of the institution stood greatly in need of augmentation, to enable them to meet the constant claims of the sick and needy for relief, and to increase its efficiency and confirm its permanent prosperity. The receipts for the past year had amounted to £2285, which, with a balance of £597, made a total of £2882. The expenditure amounted to £2535, leaving a balance of £347.

**DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND.**—On Monday, the thirty-third anniversary festival of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; Sir Wyndham Anstruther, Bart., in the chair. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and the galleries were graced by a large company of ladies. The musical part of the entertainment was more than usually attractive, the following ladies and gentlemen having volunteered their gratuitous services on the occasion:—Mr. Lindsay Sloper (conductor), Misses Birch, L. Pyne, Ransford, K. Fitzwilliam, E. Nelson, P. Horton, Fanny Huddart, and M. Williams; Messrs. Ernst, A. Sedgwick, Henry Phillips, D. King, Leffier, Genge, Gray, Young, Binge, Shoubridge, S. Jones, Beale, and Vivier. Mr. Harley, the treasurer of the society, read to the company a letter which he had received from the Duke of Cambridge, regretting that his duties in the House of Lords prevented him from presiding at the festival, and offering a donation of £20 towards the funds of the institution. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts having been drunk, the chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Drury-Lane Theatrical Fund," gave an historical sketch of the institution. It was founded by David Garrick, in the year 1766, and was incorporated by him in 1777, at which period he placed £4000 in the hands of trustees for the use of the charity. From the date of its foundation down to the year 1793 the institution continued in the most flourishing condition. From 1793 to the year 1817, the claims upon the fund were far beyond its receipts, and exertions were made to bring about a more prosperous state of things. In 1818 the Duke of York first presided at a dinner in aid of the funds of the institution, and from that period down to the present day the chair had been filled in succession by the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Cambridge; and he (Sir Wyndham Anstruther) regretted extremely that the illustrious personage last mentioned had not been able to honour them with his company upon the present occasion. Mr. Harley delivered a short address, from which we extract the following:—It was his duty at the last meeting to place before them the amount of the annual income derived from the various property belonging to this institution, with the yearly sums paid to fifteen annuitants, varying in age from fifty to ninety; and, at the same time, he remarked that the society was in expectation of having six more annuitants to pay, and that the only alternative would be either to reduce very considerably the annuities, or to trench on the capital. In briefly reverting to this plain tale of pounds, shillings, and pence, he would respectfully suggest that the narrow incomes of the aged recipients would bear no diminution, and that the institution could not afford to lose the liberal patronage so long and so generously bestowed upon it. He had the pleasure to announce that the Queen had transmitted to them a donation of £50, and that other liberal sums had been presented in aid of the funds. The amount of subscriptions announced was £573 10s., including the donations from her Majesty and the Duke of Cambridge.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the College, Oxford-street; Mr. Tite, F.R.S., in the chair. The report stated that the financial details were made up as usual, and would be found to be most satisfactory. It was the great endeavour of the council to control the expenditure consistently with the proper working of the school, so as to bring it within the ordinary income, and in this they were happy to state that they had been nearly successful. The council had to acknowledge a temporary loan, kindly granted by Lord Ashburton, chairman of the council, which the product of the college had enabled them to liquidate. The educational department had been eminently successful, as was demonstrated by the increasing income derived from the fees of the students, and the council had the gratification of reporting that the number of pupils, the working hours of the students, and the income furnished by the fees of admission, had never been exceeded, and, in the latter respect, never equalled since the establishment of the college, and its success continues to increase. From the ability exhibited by Dr. Hoffman, the professor, in the domain of organised chemistry, a pecuniary grant of £100 from the Royal Society has been given for the furtherance of a series of experiments which, it was expected, would throw a new light on the operations of Nature's laboratory to the production of those singular combinations denominated alkalis. The importance of the science of chemistry to all classes in the country, and particularly to the agriculturist, was generally acknowledged. Never was it so necessary to cheapen the production of all articles of commerce, or to augment the yield of our common fields and pastures, by the scientific application of the resources of chemistry; and that this was admitted, was obvious by the increasing sale of new fertilising agents, &c. The council begged to acquaint their friends that, at the request of the Government, some most important investigations respecting the manufacture of sugar had been undertaken by the professor, in conjunction with Professor Graham, of University College, London, and Professor Thompson, of Glasgow, and on which a report had been made, and laid before the chairman of the inland revenue. It has been long an object with the council to erect a suitable theatre for the delivery of lectures, which should be open to the public, for which provision has been made with the space behind the college, whenever the special building committee shall be furnished with the necessary resources. After the election of the officers, a vote of thanks to Prince Albert, as president, and to the chairman, concluded the business of the meeting.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—The anniversary meeting of this society took place on Monday; Captain Smyth, R.N., F.R.S., the president, in the chair. The council's report congratulated the Fellows upon the improved state of the society since the last anniversary, and concluded by mentioning the grounds upon which the council has founded their application to Government for a set of apartments, in which the extensive geographical collection belonging to the society would be rendered more generally available to the public. The society has, in less than 20 years, expended £7000 upon a journal disseminating geographical information in every part of the world; and upwards of £4000 in furtherance of various exploring expeditions, the results of which, especially that to Guiana, have been of great national utility. The Patron's, or Victoria, Gold Medal was then presented to the Hon. Abbott Laurence, the American Ambassador, for transmission to his distinguished countryman, Colonel Fremont; and a letter was read to Alderman Challis and the Rev. Dr. Tidman, as representatives of the London Missionary Society, informing them that the council of the Royal Geographical Society had, in consideration of the services of the Rev. David Livingstone, of South Africa, in successfully conducting the expedition of Messrs. Oswell and Murray to the great Lake of Ngami, directed that twenty-five guineas, the remaining portion of the annual Royal premium "for the Encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery," should be presented to Mr. Livingstone. The Presidential address on the progress of geography during the past year having been next read, the Fellows adjourned to the anniversary dinner at the Thatched House Tavern, where, with Sir Roderick I. Murchison in the chair, supported by the American Ambassador, the Secretary of Legation, and other distinguished individuals, the entertainment was kept up until a late hour.

**CHURCH EXTENSION IN ST. PANCRAS.**—On Tuesday, the annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to the St. Pancras Church Extension Fund was held at the National School-rooms, Southampton-street, Easton-square. Lord Ashley presided, and was sustained by Lord Camden and a number of clergymen. The Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras, detailed the operations of the committee. The parish, which was twenty miles in circumference, and contained a population of 160,000 souls, was now divided into sixteen districts, under the pastoral superintendence of thirty-two clergymen, whilst four years ago there were only twenty. It had also at present seven or eight Scripture readers; four years back there were none at all. During the year, £700 had been allotted towards the new church of the Holy Trinity, at Haverstock Hill, and the committee hoped soon to be enabled to make an additional grant of £300, and its consecration was expected to take place within the year. The rev. speaker earnestly urged the necessity of a multiplication of clergymen, as well as its concomitant, increased church accommodation. The summary of grant shows that, on the whole, the sum of £5318 has been accorded towards various churches, sites, &c., and £590 as annual stipends for ministers; besides which, there had been £1150 when funds accrued. Several resolutions in support of the laudable objects in view having been adopted, the meeting broke up.

**REPRESENTATION OF FINSBURY.**—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the electors of Finsbury took place at the Belvidere Tavern, Fentonville, to take into consideration the present neglected representation of the borough, consequent upon the continued absence of Messrs. Wakley and Duncombe from their Parliamentary duties. Explanations from those gentlemen were given, Mr. Wakley announcing his intention (providing no amendment took place in his health) to resign at the termination of the present session of Parliament; and from Mr. Duncombe, announcing his restoration to health, and his determination at the close of the session to resign, and once more appeal to the suffrages of the electors of Finsbury. The meeting expressed itself satisfied, and, after passing a high eulogium on Messrs. Wakley and Duncombe, separated. In anticipation of a vacancy, numerous candidates are already spoken of, amongst whom are Admiral Sir Charles Napier, C. Cochrane, Esq., Alderman Salomons, Sergeant Murphy, and Mr. Reynolds the Chartist, who has already addressed the electors.

**CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.**—On Thursday a special meeting of the subscribers to this society was held in the Scottish Hall, Crane-court, Fleet-street; Sir George Clerk in the chair; when twelve boys and four girls were elected into the asylum. After some discussion, the minutes of the last meeting, which removes various officers of the institution, were confirmed.

**SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.**—On Thursday evening, the spring festival of this charity was celebrated by a dinner at the Thatched House Tavern; Sir Henry Dundas in the chair. Among the company present were his Excellency General Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, and his two brothers; Captain Kavanagh, the political agent; and Mr. Maitland, the secretary to the General; Mr. de Gessler, Conseiller d'Etat et Consul-General to Spain, from Russia; Mr. Constantine Nicholls, of the Russian service; Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, &c. The Nepal legation appeared pleased with the Scotch reel, which was danced by boys of the Caledonian Asylum, and by the piping of M'Kie, piper to her Majesty, and the boys of the asylum, with which the evening's business was diversified. In the course of the evening a collection was made on behalf of the society, amounting to about £300, including £100 from her Majesty, £50 from the Duke of Sutherland, £21 from the Duke of Montrose, £10 10s. from the Count de Flahaut, £10 10s. from Dr. John Forbes, &c.

**DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.**—The ladies' committee again assembled on Saturday last, at the office of the institution, Rathbone-place, when upwards of 40 letters of thanks were read from persons who had been rescued from misery and wretchedness to comparative comfort. The only drawback upon the society is its limited means; but the ladies are cheerful in their hopes that, by their personal exertions, others of more fortunate circumstances might be stimulated to join with them in fully carrying out the objects of the society. We have pleasure in announcing that, in the course of the week, the following ladies have joined, in addition to our last announcement:—Countess of Abingdon, Viscountess Curzon, Lady Marcus Hill, Lady Lurgan, Lady Adair, Dowager Lady de Tabley, Lady Crewe, Lady Robert Seymour, Lady Snifield, Dowager Lady Nicholson, Lady Taylor, Lady Kerrison, Lady Sydney, Lady Morgan, &c. Amongst the contributors are Viscountess Castlereagh, £5; Lady Adair, £5; Sir W. Heathcote, £25 (per Counts and Co.), &c.

**THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.**—On Wednesday the old scholars of Westminster School celebrated their anniversary festival at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. The most noble the Marquis of Westminster, K.G., presided; and was supported on his right by the Bishops of Ripon and St. Asaph, and on his left by the Rev. Dr. Liddell, the head master. The banquet was served in the most superb style, and the table presented a magnificent display of plate. Amongst the old scholars present were—Sir Richard C. Glyn, Bart., Col. Mure, M.P., Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, Dr. Phillimore, the Rev. Dr. Williamson (head master of Westminster School), Mr. Plowden, M.P., Mr. Richard Richards, M.P., and Mr. R. S. Glynn. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to Westminster School," entered into a succinct but interesting narrative of the rise and progress of Westminster School from the days of Queen Elizabeth downwards, and instanced a number of great and distinguished men who had been educated within its walls; not the least, added the noble Marquis, was the present Prime Minister of England.

**MANSION HOUSE.**—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to the Archbishops and Bishops and a large number of clergymen, to dine at the Mansion House, after the sermon in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.**—On Sunday morning last the venerable Archdeacon Manning delivered a sermon from the pulpit of St. John's Church, Westminster, in aid of the funds of the above excellent and old-established charity, which has now existed for upwards of 131 years. During the last year it has ministered to the sufferings of 15,755 individuals, 10,561 of that number being received without any other passport of admission than their own state of suffering and disease. The considerable number of cholera patients during the latter part of the year, and the peculiar expenses attendant upon the treatment of cases of that description, it appears, has caused a deficiency of £800. It also appears that the extent of the hospital would accommodate 220 beds, did the income of the institution allow the committee to open that number, instead of the present limited number of 173. These facts having been eloquently dwelt upon by the venerable preacher, a collection was made in behalf of the hospital funds, which, in the aggregate, amounted to £75.

**EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY IN 1851.**—The committee appointed to consider all matters relating to the building have reported to her Majesty's Commissioners that they have arrived at the unanimous conclusion, that, of the numerous plans sent in, "able and admirable as many of the designs appeared to be, there was yet no single one so accordant with the peculiar objects in view, either in the principle or details of the arrangement, as to warrant them in recommending it for adoption." They state—"In some of the least successful of the designs submitted, they found indicated errors and difficulties to be avoided, whilst in the able and more practical of them there are valuable conceptions and suggestions which have greatly assisted them in framing a plan of their own, in which they have aimed at economy of construction; facilities for the reception, classification, and display of goods; facilities for the circulation of visitors; arrangement for grand points of view; centralization of supervision; and some striking feature to exemplify the present state of the science of construction in this country." This last object they propose to achieve by "a dome of light sheet iron, 200 feet in diameter, 'to produce an effect at once striking and admirable.'" Six out of the eight openings in the cylinder of the dome they state would be well adapted for the exhibition of stained-glass windows of great extent, while the two remaining arches will open to a main central gallery. As soon as the principles of the plan shall be positively decided, the committee recommend that invitations be issued for tenders to execute works in accordance with the working drawings and specifications. Of the designs sent in, 38 were contributed by foreigners (France, 27; Belgium, 2; Holland, 3; Hanover, 1; Naples, 1; Switzerland, 2; Rhein Prussia, 1; Hamburg, 1); 128 by residents in London and its environs, 51 by residents in provincial towns of England, 6 by residents in Scotland, 3 by residents in Ireland, and 7 are anonymous.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, June 1:—Males, 677; females, 697; total, 1374. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 343; females, 393; total, 736. In this return, the public health, as indicated by unusual lightness of the bills of mortality, bears at the present time a favourable appearance. The mortality is low—not as compared with that which prevails in places of better sanitary condition, but with what has been commonly observed in London at the same period of former years. The deaths registered in the week ending last Saturday were 736; in the 22nd week of the ten years 1840-49, they rose from 760, which was the lowest number, and occurred in 1842, to 960, in 1847; the average was 860, or, if corrected for increase of population, 938, the present decrease on which, therefore, amounts to 202. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of consumption, were only 105, against 138 in the previous week; the average is 113. Consumption carried off 103 persons, the corrected average being 153, and the lowest number in any corresponding week having been 118. The deaths enumerated in the class of zymotic or epidemic diseases were only 130, against 156 of the week previous; the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks is 190. Six children died of small-pox, 11 children and a private of the Grenadier Guards, aged 23 years, of measles; 17 children of scarlatina, 28 of whooping-cough, and 26 persons of typhus, all of these epidemics showing a decrease, especially the three first mentioned. Diarrhoea was fatal to 15 persons, 9 of whom were children, the average being 10; this is the only epidemic, amongst those that frequently prevail to a considerable extent, which does not show a decrease on the returns of corresponding weeks. Two persons died of influenza, and two, both adults, of purpura. At 11, Brown's-place, Shacklewell, the son of a plasterer, aged 3 years, died of "scarlet fever, aggravated by effluvia from certain cesspools, which they were employing." An inquest was held on this case, the child having had no medical attendance. Mr. Martin, the Registrar for St. James's, Bermondsey, states that "he never knew his locality so healthy as at present; the mortality has been very low for several months; no zymotic diseases prevail; the drainage is improved, the pavements in excellent condition, and cleansing has not been interrupted. But the tidal ditch is the great plague-spot of the district, and last week mud have been casting decayed vegetable matter and surface mud on the banks, from which arises effluvia the most disgusting, and especially dangerous under the temperature which prevails at the present time. The process cannot be completed for some weeks, persons residing on the banks are already suffering, and it is intended to cart the noxious slime to a dust-heap nearer the city." A cowkeeper, aged 47 years, died of delirium tremens (10 days), convulsions from arachnitis (6 days). It is stated that this person was habitually intemperate, and frequently drank a quart of spirits in a day. A woman about 50 years of age also died of apoplexy, when intoxicated. On the 28th of May, in Princess-street, St. Anne, Westminster, the daughter of a watch-case maker, aged 13 years, died of "chorea." The death of a woman of 63 years, who suffered from disease of the thorax, and defective circulation, is stated to have been accelerated by an execution for rent. It is further reported that a man of 36 years, who had disease of the heart, was fishing in the New River, and captured "a jack," and that the excitement attending his success caused a fit of apoplexy, from which he never recovered. The classification of deaths in public institutions shows that the deaths of 85 persons were registered in workhouses, 46 in hospitals, 11 in lunatic asylums, and 8 in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, on which last day it was 30.170 in.; the mean of the week was 28.895. The mean temperature in the week was 58.2 deg., rather higher than in the same week on an average of seven years. On Thursday it was lower than the average, and on the two following days it was respectively 5 deg. and 2 deg. above it.

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN, AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

THE Cathedral of St. Paul's is the great landmark of London. Long before the eye of the approaching stranger obtains a glimpse of the graceful spires, grey massy towers, and tall columns which ascend from every corner of the outstretched city, it rests upon that mighty dome, which looms through the misty sky like some dim world hanging amid the immensity of space—for so does it seem suspended—when the smoke from ten thousand homes throws a vapour veil over the lower portion of the invisible building. From the long range of hills that overlook Surrey and Kent—from the opposite heights of Highgate and Hampstead, and for miles away in the level valley through which the Thames ebbs and flows, that rounded dome is seen standing sentinel day and night over the two-million peopled city. Above the busy hum of the multitude it keeps watch by day, and through the hushed night it looks up amid the overhanging stars, and throws back from its golden cross (emblem of our salvation) the silvery rays of the bright moon, when all the miles of streets below are wrapt in drowsy silence. High up it towers, a tribute to man to his Maker, carrying our thoughts almost unconsciously to God while we gaze upon it, and pointing out to the unbelieving heathens who have crossed the great deep, a Christian land—an image of religion reflected in the deep tide of our commerce, shadowing forth a haven beyond the grave, when the fever and the fret of this life will have died away like a forgotten dream. It stands like a calm bay amid the ever-heaving sea of restless London, into which the tempest-tost mariner may at any time enter and anchor his barque nearer the shores of Eternity; for while all around him the wild elements of worldly gain are raging, scarcely a sound from without falls upon his ear to break the solemn silence which ever reigns in that "dim religious light."

But never did those "long-drawn aisles" appear to us more holy than on Thursday; never did the sunbeams which occasionally streamed through the vaulted dome seem so much like the golden ladder on which the "angels of God ascended and descended" in the dream of the patriarch of old, as when they shone for a few moments upon the heads of those thousands of children who were congregated beneath. We seemed to picture Charity herself newly alighted from heaven, and standing in the midst overshadowing them with her white wings, while her angelic smile lighted up the holy fabric as she stood with her finger pointing to the sky. It was a sight that went home to every heart, and made an Englishman proud of the land of his birth, to know that hundreds of those children, who were fatherless and motherless, were watched over and tended by the Angel of Charity, and that thousands who waited to do her bidding, with willing hearts and open hands, were assembled in the temple which her overpowering presence then hallowed. Then, to know that so vast a multitude formed but a portion of the numbers which English charity clothed, fed, and educated; and that, if all could have been assembled, tier above tier, as they then sat, they would have reached to the very summit of the dome itself, extending, as it were, to heaven, and with folded hands, and meek, supplicating faces, seeming to plead in our behalf before the footstool of God.

It was a sight never to be forgotten, to see those thousands of clean and neatly-clad children ranged one above another, to the height of twenty feet, beneath the huge overshadowing dome: to see the girls at the beginning or ending of a prayer, as if touched by the wand of some magician, raise or drop their thousands of snow-white aprons at the self-same instant of time, was like the sudden opening and folding of innumerable wings, which almost made the beholder start, as if he had stepped suddenly upon the threshold of another world. The gaudiest gardens that figure in oriental romance, with all their imaginary colouring, never approached in beauty the rich and variegated hues which that great group of children presented. Here the eye rested upon thousands of little faces that peeped out from the pink trimmings of their neat caps; there the pretty head-gear was ornamented with blue ribbons, looking like blue-bells and white lilies blended together; further on the high range of heads stood like sheeted May-blossoms, while the crimson baize which covered the seats looked in the distance as if the roses of June were peeping in between the openings of the branches. The pale pearly lilac softened into a primrose-coloured border, which was overhung by the darker drapery of the boys, upon whom the shadows of the arches settled. Ever and anon there was a sparkling as of gold and silver, as the light fell upon the glittering badges which numbers of the children wore, or revealed the hundreds of hosegays which they held in their little hands, or wore proudly in their bosoms. High above this vast amphitheatre of youthful heads, the outspread banners of blue and crimson and purple, emblazoned with gold, were ranged, all filled with

Stains and splendid dyes,  
As are the tiger-moth's deep-damask'd wings.

And when the sunlight, at intervals, fell upon the hair, or the innocent faces of some snow-white group of girls, they seemed surrounded with

A glory like a saint's.  
They look'd like splendid angels newly dress'd,  
Save wings, for heaven.

KEATS.

Eastward the organ rose with its sloping gallery of choristers, selected from Westminster, the Royal Chapel, and St. Mark's; and from thence the full choir burst; and the sounds were caught up and joined by thousands of voices, until the huge building seemed to throb again beneath that mighty utterance. The eye fairly ached as it rested on the vast plain of human faces, which inclined from the west end of the cathedral, and came dipping down almost to the very foot of the choir, so chequered was the richly-coloured field it fell upon.

As the anthem stole upon the ear, we seemed borne away to another state—to that heaven of which we catch glimpses in our sweetest dreams, when all those childish voices joined in the thrilling chorus: when we beheld thousands of childish faces in the ever-shifting light, we could almost fancy that we stood amid those ranks "who veil their faces with their wings" before the blinding glory of Heaven. Over all pealed the full-voiced organ, sounding like music that belongs not to earth; now high, now low, near or remote, as the reverberated sound rose to the dome or traversed the aisles, coming in and out like wavering light between the pillars and shadowy recesses—spots in which old echoes seemed to sleep, old voices to linger—which only broke forth at intervals to join in the solemn anthem that rose up and floated away, and would only become indistinct when it reached the star-paved courts above.

There was something pleasing in the countenances of many of the girls—something meek and patient in the expression they wore, especially in the little ones. You could almost fancy you could distinguish those who were orphans, by their looking timidly round, as if seeking among the spectators for some one to love them.

From such a scene our mind naturally turned to the huge amphitheatres of old, when the populace of ancient cities congregated to see some gladiator die, or to witness the struggle between man and some savage beast, while the air was rent with applauding shouts, as the combatants bled beneath each other's swords or were torn by the tusks of infuriated animals. How great the contrast! Instead of the shouts of the heathen multitude, here the solemn anthem was chaunted by thousands of childish voices, while every heart seemed uplifted in silent prayer to God. Here we saw the youthful aspirants of heaven tuning their notes like young birds—dim half-heard melodies, which can only burst forth in perfect music when they reach that immortal land where "One eternal summer ever reigns." And we sighed as we thought how many thousands, still uncared for, were scattered through the streets and alleys of London, and left to live as they best could, amid ignorance, rags, and hunger, with no one to teach them that, outcasts as they are on earth, they have still a Father in Heaven who careth for them. Charitably disposed as England is to her poor children, she has yet much to do before her great work is perfected; she has yet to bring together her homeless thousands who have neither food nor raiment, nor any place at night where they can rest their weary and aching heads. The time will come when she will be convinced that she must do more than save a remnant, when there will be none left in hunger and ignorance to hang about her great cathedral, as we saw them on Thursday, envying the thousands of clean and healthy-looking children, who, more fortunate than they, were under the care of charitable guardians. All these her protecting arms will in time encircle in one warm motherly embrace, without distinction. God send that that time may be near at hand!

Many a "wrapt soul" looked out with moistened eyes from that assemblage which, when this earthly pilgrimage is ended, shall hear the voice of the Great Master whom they have served exclaim, "For I was a hungry, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in." Such we could distinguish, who felt no greater pleasure than in sharing their wealth amongst the poor and needy, on whose brow Benevolence had set her seal, who do good by stealth, and "blush to find it fame." Such as these feel an innate pleasure which the miser never experienced while gloating over his hoarded gold; and when the Angel of Death comes, he will bear them away gently, and in the soft beating of his dark wings they will hear again the sweet voices of those dear children singing a little way before, as if they had but to show their faces, when the gates of Paradise would

Wide on their golden hinges swing;

while outstretched arms would be seen through the surrounding halo holding forth the crowns of glory which had been prepared for them "from the foundation of the world."

Before prayers, the Hundredth Psalm was sung. The Reading Psalms were chanted by the gentlemen of the choir, the children joining in the "Gloria Patri" to each psalm. After the First Lesson, Boyce's "Te Deum;" and after the Second, "Jubilate Deo." The Prayer for the Queen was preceded by the "Coronation Anthem," in which the children joined. Before and after the sermon, preached by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, the usual psalms were sung; the whole terminating with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus."

The Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, and several distinguished persons were present. We are happy to add, that never was the Cathedral better filled on any similar occasion; hundreds left the doors, unable to obtain admission.





ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, JUNE 6, 1850.





THE SCULPTURE GALLERY AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE, PARK-LANE.

## FESTIVITIES AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.

The Marquis of Londonderry gave a magnificent entertainment, on Wednesday evening, at Holderness House, to the officers of the 2nd Life Guards (of which regiment the noble Marquis is the Colonel) and a distinguished circle of the nobility. The regiment had been reviewed in Hyde Park during the morning, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince George and his Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador, attended by a brilliant suite of officers. In addition to the banquet, the Marchioness of Londonderry had issued invitations for a grand ball, to which nearly 1500 guests were bidden.

At seven o'clock, the fine band of the 2d Life Guards arrived at the mansion, and took their station in the vestibule, where they continued to play a selection of martial airs during the arrival of the company. The guests assembled in the drawing-room, from whence, at eight o'clock, they descended to the banquetting-room.

Among the company who sat down to dinner were the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duchess of Sutherland, his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, the Marquis and Marchioness Camden, the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, the Earl of Strafford, the Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Viscount Gough, Viscount Anson, M.P., Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir Edward Kerison, Sir William Gomm, &c. His Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador, with his two brothers, were also present at the banquet. Colonel MacDonall, Colonel Williams, and fifteen other officers of the regiment were honoured with invitations to the *table*; and these, with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane, completed the party.

The banquet was served in a style of princely hospitality. The noble Marquis was supported, right and left, by the Duchess of Norfolk and the Duchess of Sutherland. It was observed as a singular fact, that the Nepaulese gentlemen did not partake of food during dinner, but remained passive spectators of the brilliant scene which the banquetting-room afforded.

During dinner the band of the noble Marquis's regiment, stationed in an ante-room, played a selection of favourite operatic music.

The banquet having been concluded, and the dessert placed upon the table, The noble Marquis proposed the health of "Her most gracious Majesty the Queen," which was duly honoured.

The next toast was that of "The Prince, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family," which having been drunk, the ladies retired.

Among the remaining toasts was the "Nepaulese Ambassador," which was acknowledged by his Excellency in Hindostanee, his speech being afterwards interpreted by Major Kavanagh. The "Ladies" having been toasted, the guests rose, and joined the company in the drawing-rooms.

The Sculpture Gallery (a view of which, by the kind permission of Lord Londonderry, we are enabled to present to our readers), as well as the whole

suite of saloons on the principal floor of the mansion, were thrown open on this occasion. The former magnificent apartment was used as the grand ball-room, for which its large dimensions admirably adapted it. The magnificent works of art this gallery contains are world-famous, the statuary including several *chef-d'œuvre* by Canova and other eminent sculptors. Among these we may especially particularize "Theseus and the Minotaur," from the Fries Gallery at Florence, and the "Kneeling Cupid," of both of which we annex outline representations. We have also engraved a superb vase, of colossal dimension, which stands in this gallery on a pedestal, bearing the following inscription:—

"The gift of his most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII., King of France and Navarre, on the signature of the Peace of Paris, 30th of May, 1814."

This gallery contains several full-lengths, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of British and foreign Monarchs of the present century, and a life-size model of the statue lately erected to the memory of the late Lord Castlereagh in Westminster Abbey.

Among the valuable family relics displayed here, we remarked the magnificent diamond-hilted sword presented to this celebrated statesman, and a variety of military trophies gained by the prowess and daring bravery of the present noble Marquis during the Peninsular war. One of these trophies bears the following inscription:—

These cuirasses and helmets were captured by General Charles Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., &c., when he, with a very inferior force of the Hussars and pickets of the English cavalry, charged and overthrew the Imperial Guard, one of the best corps of cavalry in the French army, at Benavente, in Spain, and took the French General Le Ferre prisoner.

We regret that want of space reduces us to the necessity of thus hastily dismissing our notice of this beautiful gallery.

His Royal Highness Prince George, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Wellington were present at the ball; and the festivities were kept up with unflagging spirit until after three o'clock.



THE KNEELING CUPID.



VASE PRESENTED BY LOUIS XVIII. TO THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.



THESEUS AND THE MINOTAUR.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, continue, we rejoice to learn, in excellent health, at Osborne. Nothing whatever has occurred to vary the usual even tenor of Court life during the past week, except the arrival of the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince on Tuesday last.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with their illustrious guests, have taken daily drives in the vicinity of Osborne, and the continuance of favourable weather has enabled the Queen and the Prince to enjoy their accustomed early promenades in the park and grounds of Osborne.

The Hon. Elizabeth Lennox has relieved the Hon. Miss Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Hon. Colonel Grey has relieved Major-General Wemyss as Esquerry in Waiting.

## FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Wednesday last (the birthday of his Majesty the King of Hanover) their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge had a dinner party at Cambridge House, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge had afterwards an evening party. The dinner party comprised her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Count Charles Klemensberg, Baron Koller (Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires*), Baron Wydenbruck, Baron Osten, the Duke of Wellington, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Frederick and Lady Augusta Hallyburton and the Misses Erskine, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Sir Charles Thornton, and Mr. Augustus Stafford. The band of the Coldstream Guards attended in the evening, and performed a number of favourite pieces, commencing with "The King of Hanover's March," and including selections from "Le Prophète," "Les Huguenots," "Alma;" concluding their performance with the "Hanoverian Polka."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Duchess of Grafton, Lord de Manley, Lord and Lady Carlington, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. E. St. John Mildmay (in waiting on the Duke of Cambridge), Lady Georgiana Bathurst and the Hon. Colonel Liddell, at dinner, on Tuesday, at Gloucester House, Park-lane. Her Royal Highness, at a more advanced period of the evening, had a *soirée*.

The Duke of Devonshire entertained a party of his friends at Devonshire House on Monday evening, to which about 150 received invitations. The evening's amusements concluded with dancing to the music of his Grace's private band, conducted by Mr. Charles Cooté. The grand saloon was not opened on this occasion.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a large party at dinner, on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens. After the banquet, the noble Viscountess received a brilliant circle of the nobility and *corps diplomatique*, &c. Amongst the visitors were the Nepalese party, consisting of twelve gentlemen, all of whom were attired in Oriental costume of a most *riche* description. They arrived from the Opera shortly after eleven o'clock, accompanied by Major Macleod, Consul to the Rajah of Nepal, and by Major Kavanagh, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. Amongst the earliest diplomatic visitors were his Excellency the Russian Minister and the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the French Republic.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch left town on Tuesday, for their seat in Hampshire.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Stafford House for Dunrobin Castle, North Britain.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose embarked at the St. Katherine's Wharf on Wednesday morning, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Triton*, for Ostend.

The Marquis of Normanby has recovered from the effects of his late accident. His Lordship is expected to arrive in town at the close of the ensuing week, *en congé* from the British Embassy at Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Strathmore have left town on a brief Continental tour.

His Excellency Señor Isturitz, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, arrived on Wednesday at Mivart's Hotel, attended by a numerous suite.

The Baron d'Isola has left London for Brussels, having been appointed first secretary of the Sardinian Legation in that city.

Sir Roderick and Lady Murchison have left their house in Belgrave-square, on a tour to the Baths of Vichy.

## IRELAND.

**THE OFFICE OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.**—A special meeting of the corporation of Dublin was held on Saturday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—for the purpose of considering and doing all things necessary under the *mandamus* of the Court of Queen's Bench, which directs the town-council to proceed on the 7th inst. to the election of a Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor, as chairman, having addressed the meeting in a long speech, taking a review of the whole case, the opinions of three counsel were read, to the effect that the present writ of *mandamus* being a primary, and not a peremptory writ, the council were not bound to proceed to an election under it; but might show cause against so doing, and thereby put the matter in a train for decision by the tribunal of ulterior resort. It was then proposed that the law agent to the corporation should be instructed to take the proper course for showing cause against the *mandamus*, which was carried by a majority in the form of the following resolution:—

That, as the office of Lord Mayor is at present filled by John Reynolds, Esq., M.P., the council is of opinion that it cannot proceed to elect a Lord Mayor; and we therefore direct our law agent to instruct counsel to draw up a return, to be made according to the facts, and that the city seal be affixed to said return by the town-clerk, and that he sign the same in the usual course.

**REPRESENTATION OF CORK.**—Mr. Fagan has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Cork city, as soon as the Irish Franchise Bill shall become the law of the land.

**ST. PAUL'S AND THE CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.**—In answer to an application from this court, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral stated in their communication, which was read to the court on Tuesday, that the first steps to any real improvement in that quarter rest entirely with the authorities of the City of London. Unless the outlet by Ludgate-hill is enlarged, it will be of no use whatever—probably only increase the inconvenience—to widen the approaches. So soon, therefore, as any practicable plan embracing such improvement shall have been formed, and powers obtained to carry it out, the Dean and Chapter will be ready to confer with the authorities of the City of London, and will be prepared to entertain such scheme (so far as they are able, as guardians of the metropolitan cathedral) in the fairest and most liberal spirit.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—At the usual monthly meeting of this society, which was held on Monday, Mr. Bedell exhibited specimens of *Cenotoma laburnella*, *Lithocolletis Nortella*, and *Tinea zinckenii*, from West Wickham. A shoot of *Ribes sanguineum*, completely destroyed by *Coccus Serpuliniformis*, was shown by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Westwood exhibited a pair of *Lyda fasciata*, one of our rarest *Hymenoptera*, which fed on the shoot of an espalier pear-tree; he also showed the cases of a species of *Coleophora* feeding on the pear, which was exceedingly abundant at Hammersmith.

**ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.**—The next meeting of this Club will be held on Monday, the 10th inst., at Richardson's Hotel; and members intending to enter their yachts for the match for the Challenge Cup on the 19th, must do so before ten o'clock on that evening.

**THE "ASIA" STEAMER.**—We are requested to state that the twenty-five papier-mâché panels in the *Asia* (see page 370) were manufactured by Messrs. Jennings and Bettridge, who are now preparing as many panels for the *Africa*.

**LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.**—The recent mail from New York brought tidings of the wreck of the *Seraphine*, from Newry to that port, with 200 passengers, migrants to the interior of that country. The *Seraphine* was fitted out under private speculation. For several days prior to the 21st, of April last she encountered very stormy weather, and suddenly on that day, when in lat. 45 32, long. 48, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which threw her completely on her beam-ends. The crew, by considerable effort, succeeded in righting the ship by cutting away the masts. It was, however, discovered that she had sprung a leak; and though all the pumps were instantly put into operation, it was found, after many hours' working, that the water in the hold increased. The following day three vessels were in sight, and signals of distress soon attracted their attention. They proved to be the *El Dorado*, from London, the *Woodman*, of Liverpool, and the brig *Gariand*, also of that port. The weather had luckily moderated sufficiently to enable their rendering immediate assistance, and in a short time every one of the emigrants, together with the crew, were taken off the sinking wreck without a single accident.

Davis, "the Leviathan" Betting-man, on Thursday, between the hours of eight and twelve, paid the enormous sum of £45,000.

A numerous meeting of Protectionists was held at Grays, in the county of Essex, on Tuesday afternoon; Mr. Burton, of Stifford, in the chair; Mr. Paul Fossket, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Eagle being present as a deputation from the National Society for the Protection of British Industry and Capital. Resolutions in support of Protection were proposed in speeches of the usual character, and agreed to.

The total liabilities of the Irish Unions on the 31st of December, 1849, were £2,525,315: of this sum, £380,887 was due to contractors, officers, or treasurers; instalments due to the Exchequer, and unpaid, £314,622; ditto afterwards to fall due, £815,227; amounts due to individuals for advances for additions to workhouses or fever hospitals, £23,000; due for advances by the Relief Commissioners, £801,181; due of the rate in aid of 1849, £190,548; amount to the credit of the unions with treasurers, after deducting liabilities to contractors and officers, £63,784; net annual value of the unions, £12,565,958.

Accounts from Marseilles of the 30th ult. state that highway and house robberies are becoming of alarming frequency in that city and its neighbourhood.

## MUSIC.

## CONCERTS.

The musical entertainments this week have been unusually numerous. On Monday morning Mdlle. Conlon, a clever pianiste, gave her annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Mdlle. Nan, Mdlle. Graumann, Herr Stigelli, M. de Besmer, Signori Bordini and Marchesi; the instrumentalists were, in addition to the *bénéficiaire*, Mr. F. Chatterton (harp), M. Sainton (violin), M. Rousselet (violinello), Signor Briccialdi (flute), M. Barret (oboe), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Baumann (bassoon), Mr. Jarrett (horn); Benedict and Lindsay Sloper, conductors.

Mr. Laurent, jun., gave a concert on Monday morning, at the Riding-school, Knightsbridge Barracks, under Royal and fashionable patronage.

At the seventh Philharmonic Concert on Monday, the symphonies were Mendelssohn's No. 3, in A minor, and Beethoven's C minor; and the overtures, Weber's "Preciosa" and Onslow's "Guise." It is scarcely necessary to record how magnificent was the execution of these works under Costa's baton—the Mendelssohnian work was never before heard to such perfection, and the scherzo was encored. M. Alard, the celebrated violinist of the Parisian Conservatoire, made his *début* in his own concerto in E, Op. 15, playing the opening movement in the first part, and the adagio and finale in the second part. Like the case of Vieuxtemps, M. Alard immolated himself by executing his own composition, which is so destitute of interest that the most perfect mechanism of the player failed to rescue it from imparting the most unequivocal *ennui* to the auditory. Save the deliciously instrumented "Ave Maria" of Cherubini, with Mr. Williams' clarinet obligato, artistically sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, the vocal selection was a complete failure, owing to the ludicrous exhibition made by a French declamatory songstress, another instance of the facilities afforded to any foreign impostor, with letters of recommendation, finding a hearing at one of our first musical institutions. At the eighth, and final, concert, on the 17th inst., Ernst is engaged, we are glad to state; and Benedict will perform an MS. piano-forte concerto.

There were two concerts more on Monday night—that of Miss Chandler, at the Music Hall, at which Madame Verdavainne, Misses S. and C. Cole, Pitt, Leslie, Kennedy, Messrs. Bodda, Reed, Swift, Sedgwick, Camus, and Anschütz appeared; and at the Highbury Assembly Rooms, where Mdlle. Angri, Miss Poole, Messrs. Harrison, Richardson, F. Chatterton, H. and F. Smith, Lake, &c., were the leading artists.

The sixth meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, introduced Alard in his proper element, as an exponent of classic music. He took the first violin part in Mozart's quartet in D, No. 10, with Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; in Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, No. 2, Op. 66, with Charles Hallé (piano), and Piatti (violinello); and in Beethoven's quintet in C, Op. 29, with Messrs. Deloffre, Hill, and Mellon (violas), and Piatti.

Mr. W. Kuhe, the pianist, gave a morning concert on Tuesday at the Hanover Rooms, aided by Mollie (the violinist and composer), Piatti, Lavenue, B. Richards, Giulio Regondi, Ap Thomas (harpist), Miss C. Hayes, Mdlle. Schloss, Mdlle. Graumann, Mdlle. De Rupplin, Miss Bassano, Herr Mayerhofer, Herr Stigelli, Signor Ciabatta, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c.

The annual concert of the admirable institution, the Royal Society of Female Musicians, took place at the Hanover Rooms, on Wednesday; at which Miss C. Hayes, Madame F. Lablache, Miss M. Williams, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Noble, Miss Horton, Miss Birch, Mdlle. F. Rummel, Madame Nottes; Herr Hallé, Signor Piatti, Messrs. Benedict, H. S. Bennett, H. Blagrove, Reeves, Barnby, W. H. Seguin, Machin, Drayton, and the Hungarian Vocalists assisted.

Signor Briccialdi's third flute *matinée* was given at his house, in Frith-street, on Wednesday, assisted by Signor Piatti, Herr Mublenfeldt, Mdlle. Angri, Mdlle. Correlati, Miss Bassano, Herr Mengis, Signor Ciabatta, Messrs. Harrison and Burdini.

On Friday, Giulio Regondi, the most accomplished and delightful of concertinists, had a *matinée musicale* at Willis's Rooms, aided by Mesdames C. Hayes, Newton, Andrews, Signor Marras, Mr. Frodsham, and Signori Ferrari, Piatti, &c.

Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, the composer, on Thursday, gave a piano-forte *matinée* at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by Stephen Heller, the composer and pianist, Signor Piatti, M. Sainton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Gratian Cooke, Mr. Jarrett, and Mr. Baumann.

Mr. R. Blagrove's second Concertina-Concert was on Thursday, assisted by Messrs. G. and J. Case, Chipp, Norton, Regondi, T. Williams, Misses E. Lyon and M. Williams.

Herr Gerard Bres, a flautist and composer, assisted by Mesdames L. Bongiovanni, F. Stegeman, Westwalewicz, Zimmerman, Misses C. and S. Cole, Miss Chandler, Messrs. Drayton, H. Mapleson, Herr Molnar, Herr W. Muller, Sali, Billet, Piatti, Deloffre, the Ciebras, Lazarus, Baumann, Barret, Jarret, Anschütz, gave a concert at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin, the vocalists, gave their annual concert on Friday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with a very attractive programme, comprising the names of Thalberg, Benedict, J. B. Chatterton, Brinley Richards, Hekking, Sims Reeves, Signor Marchesi, Messrs. Benson, W. H. Seguin, Mdlle. Schloss, Misses Lucombe, Messent, M. Williams, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Mdlle. F. Lablache, &c. Sir H. R. Bishop, conductor.

Madame Oury, the pianiste, gave a *matinée musicale* on Saturday, at her residence, in Great Marlborough-street, assisted by M. Godefroid (harp), M. Oury (violin), Signor Piatti (violinello), Miss Louisa Pyne, Signor Brignoli, Herr Stigelli, M. Lefort, Signor Ciabatta, &c. Madame Oury is one of the most accomplished pianistes of the age, and is equally distinguished as a classic performer and a player of music of the modern romantic school.

An extra performance was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, on Friday, of Mendelssohn's "Paul," conducted by Costa, with Miss C. Hayes, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Reeves, A. Novello, and Phillips, as vocalists, for the benefit of the King's College Endowment Fund.

**"ŒDIPUS COLONEUS."**—The production of the whole of the music composed by Mendelssohn to the above Sophoclean tragedy is creating much interest. We subjoin the poem:—

*Œdipus*, aged, blind, in penury, and exiled from his Theban realm, guided by his daughter *Antigone*, reaches a grove sacred to the Euménides, near Athens; where, as predicted by an oracle, he is destined to die. *Creon* (his brother-in-law) endeavours to force him from thence to Thebes; but the attempt is frustrated by *Theseus* and his Athenians. *Polynices* (the eldest son) also vainly essays by persuasion to obtain his father's presence, that his efforts to regain the Theban sceptre from his brother *Eteocles* may prove successful. The old man's death, preceded by a terrific tempest, then takes place, witnessed only by *Theseus*. The lamentations of *Antigone* and *Ismene* (his youngest daughter) conclude the tragedy.

The chorus consists of aged Coloneans; and Mr. Costa, in order to give due effect, has increased the number of the Royal Italian Opera chorists. Mr. Bartholomew has prepared the English version of the lyrics, with an elucidatory monologue, which will be recited with portions of the tragedy by Mr. Bartley, who read it at Buckingham Palace, the only time the work has been heard in this country. Her Majesty has given her gracious permission to Mrs. Anderson, for the performance next Monday morning, at her annual concert. It will occupy the whole of the first part of the programme. A full rehearsal took place on Friday, to which many distinguished amateurs were invited.

**MUSICAL EVENTS.**—The eighth and last concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place next Monday.—Mrs. Anderson's morning concert, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, will be given on Monday, at the Royal Italian Opera. Mrs. Anderson is pianiste to the Queen, and musical instructress to the Princess Royal, and is much esteemed in private life. In addition to Mendelssohn's work, which we have elsewhere referred to, Mrs. Anderson will produce Beethoven's Piano-forte Choral Fantasia; and, with Sainton, will play Dohler's Tarantella for Piano and Violin. In the miscellaneous selection of the second part, in which all the singers of the *troupe* will appear, the Septuor of the *Duel*, from the "Huguenots," is an interesting item, to be sung by Mario, Mei, Lavia, Tagliafico, Polonini, Rommi, and Fornes. The "Leonora" and "Jubilee" overtures of Beethoven and Weber, a madrigal by Purcell, a chorus from Beethoven's "King Stephen," for female voices, &c., are included in this attractive scheme.—The fifth meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society will be on Wednesday.—On Friday, will be the concert of Miss Binckes and Mr. Joseph Haigh.—On Saturday (the 15th) M. Godefroid will give his second *matinée musicale*.—"The songs of Scotland" find a delightful exponent in Mrs. William Sinclair, so long resident in Edinburgh, and who has now established herself in London, to teach the expression peculiar to the national melodies. Mr. Sinclair, under the patronage of the Duchess of Argyll, the Countesses of Morton and Rosebery, the Viscountess Dungarvon, &c., has been lately heard at some concerts with great gratification by the amateurs of Scottish song.—Mdlle. Viardot, after playing the part of *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," at Berlin, sixteen times, took her farewell in *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots," and returned to France to her *château*, near Paris, where she will recruit her strength prior to her campaign at the Royal Italian Opera, in which she will appear in a few days, with Mario, in the "Prophète."—Mdlle. Wagner has succeeded Mdlle. Viardot at Berlin as *Fidès*.—Liszt has conducted Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Weimar, with the greatest success.—Mr. John Parry has a new entertainment in preparation, called "Notes Vocal and Instrumental and otherwise."—Under the title of "The Church Musicians and Library of Church Music," a new and useful periodical, published by Edwards and Hughes, and D'Almaine and Co., has appeared. Dr. Gauntlett is the editor, and the work could not be more efficient hands; he is thoroughly conversant with all matters connected with the church service. In the editor's preface he says:—"Our principle is, that everybody should learn to sing, in order that he may sing the praises of God: 'Tis people I have formed for myself; they shall show forth my praise.' But to do this, there must be system and method, order and class, theory and practice." To carry out this object, there is the beginning of a short treatise on the elements of music, and the notation of the music will be new, so that a congregation may plainly comprehend the chants, the ritual music, the services and anthems; in the first number, the Musical Prayer-Book is for the first time rhythmically accented.

**ROYAL CYCLOPEDIA.**—The selection of music illustrating the views of this splendid panorama, and performed by Mr. Pittman, on the new apollo-nicon, forms a great feature of attraction.

Last week the gamekeeper in the service of Lady Frankland Russell, of Chequers Court, near Aylesbury, discovered one of those very handsome diving sea-birds, called the "Glaucous," or "Great Duck." He secured it alive, and in pure condition; it weighed upwards of 10 lb. Her Ladyship sent the gamekeeper with it direct by rail as a present to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Il Barbière" was repeated, by desire, for the last time, on Saturday night, when its success was even greater than usual. In the music lesson, when Rodé's variations were encored, instead of repeating it, Mdlle. Sontag gave the "Ah! vous dirai-je l'air" from Adam's "Toreador," with extraordinary brilliancy. The concluding variation, the accompaniment to which is formed by another variation on the *motif* of the air for the flute, was loudly re-demanded, but Mdlle. Sontag very justly resisted this new requirement. *Almaviva, Figaro, Bartolo, Rosina*, and all our Seville friends, were called at the end of the opera before the curtain, to receive the *adieu* of the audience until next season.

On Tuesday the "Lucia" had been announced, but at the eleventh hour a notice was handed in that Mdlle. C. Hayes would, through indisposition, be unable to sing, and Madame Frezzolini, at a moment's warning, most obligingly undertook a part in which she had never appeared before an English public, without any previous preparation, and without one instant's rehearsal. But no preparation, however long and careful, could have made Madame Frezzolini sing the part better; and a more beautiful representative of Scott's heroine can scarcely be imagined. She sang her part of the duo, "Sulla tomba," and the air, "Perché non ho," with enchanting sweetness; and in the mad-scene, as it is called, and in the *finale* of the second act, her acting was touching in the extreme, and was rewarded with unanimous plaudits from all parts of the house, astonished at so novel a portraiture as that unexpectedly presented to them, and one perfect in action as well as voice. Madame Frezzolini was honoured with a special encore at the end of the first act, and was re-called with the other performers at the close of the second. Mr. Sims Reeves and M. Bletti went through their parts as excellent artists.

## "LA TEMPESTA."

This opera, which was to have been produced on Thursday, will be given to-night (Saturday). We are happy to be able to convey in anticipation considerable information regarding it. Whether its original source, the great renown of the author of the present libretto, the reputation of the musical composer, or the combination of every species of artistic talent engaged in its production, be considered, "La Tempesta" is a work of unprecedented magnitude, and naturally excites unusual interest on the part of all persons who are lovers of art and literature.

It is almost superfluous to observe, that Shakspeare himself did not intend the poem of "The Tempest" as a drama, in which the plot is continuously elaborated and worked out, from its beginning to its conclusion. It was designed as a poem, in which all means of scenic illusion and effect could be combined. In the original, the play is interrupted by a masque, which, unlike the representation of the players in "Hamlet," forms no essential part of the plot; supernatural agency and music are employed—even *Caliban* sings; whilst the *Ariel*, besides being an essentially musical part, heads a band of sprites and elves, "who trip on their toes, with mops and mows." M. Scribe has therefore made legitimate use of Shakspeare's "Tempest," in its transmutation into a libretto. It was absolutely necessary for lyrical purposes—since in Italian operas the plot is veiled by the music and the language—that a greater intensity of human interest should be added. M. Scribe has found means of drawing these new points of interest from Shakspeare's own text. He says, in a letter to the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, "I have done the utmost to respect the inspirations of your immortal author. All the musical situations I have created are but suggestions taken from Shakspeare's ideas; and as all the honour must accrue to him, I may be allowed to state that there are but few subjects so well adapted for musical interpretation."

The following is "the argument" of the new opera:—*Prospero*, Duke of Milan, while absorbed in his favourite studies, treacherously dethroned by his brother (with the connivance of *Alfonso*, King of Naples), with his infant daughter, hurried aboard a frail boat many miles at sea, and left to perish, has been safely carried by propitious winds to an island. There he has found but two inhabitants—an evil-minded witch, *Sycorax*, and her son, *Caliban*. *Prospero*, versed in magic lore of enchantment, delivers from the bondage of *Sycorax* a beautiful spirit, *Ariel*, imprisons the witch herself in a rock, and reduces to slavery her monster son *Caliban*, whom nothing but fear can control. At the moment the opera begins, many years have elapsed, and the hour of triumph for *Prospero*, and of retribution for his enemies, is arrived. A ship, upon which *Alfonso*, King of Naples, and his son *Ferdinand*, *Prospero*'s usurping brother *Antonio*, and their suite, have embarked, is driven towards the island. *Ariel*, and the spirits whom she leads, send for *Prospero*, wreck the vessel, and all aboard are cast ashore, where they are separated. *Ferdinand*, seeking shelter, meets and falls in love with *Miranda*, and is harboured in her abode; whilst *Alfonso* and *Antonio*, who, in their adversity, begin deeply to repent of their past misdeeds, are led into the presence of *Prospero*. The auspicious course of events is, however, interrupted by the *Caliban*, to whom *Sycorax* speaks from her prison in the rock, and tells him where to gather a bunch of flow'rs which will give absolute power of three wishes to the possessor. *Caliban*, once in possession of the flowers, is deaf to the entreaties of his mother to deliver her. His first wish is that *Ariel*, whose vigilance and power he fears, should be buried in a tree; his next is, that sleep may fall for a quarter of an hour on *Miranda*, with whom he is in love. When this is accomplished, he carries her off, meets the crew of the ship, and becomes intoxicated with the liquor they give him—to him a new luxury of most potent effect. In the meantime, *Prospero* discovers on the one side the abduction of *Miranda*, and on the other the imprisonment of *Ariel*, whom he delivers and dispatches in search of his daughter. Meanwhile *Miranda* awakes from the magic trance; avails herself of the drunkenness of *Caliban* and his new friends to seize the enchanted flowers; she then flies, and when they pursue her, in her turn she arrests their progress by the magic spell. She arrives fatigued and faint on the rock in which *Sycorax* is pent up; and whilst she is resting, the witch, assuming the tone of a friendly monitor, advises her, in order to save her father's life from the wiles of a desperate enemy, and the cause of her recent peril, to kill *Ferdinand*. *Miranda*, in a struggle of filial affection, attempts to stab *Ferdinand* as he sleeps in the grove, but he wakes, and his endearments disarm her. *Prospero* and *Ariel*, *Alfonso*, *Antonio*, and their followers now arrive; all parties are happily reconciled; *Ariel* and her kindred spirits are set free from control; *Caliban* is left sole possessor of the island; whilst *Prospero*, *Alfonso*, and their children, *Antonio*, and their suite, embark for Italy.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The sixth representation of the "Huguenots" attracted a crowded house on Saturday night. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and Princess Mary of Cambridge, occupied her Majesty's box.

On Tuesday night, the second act of "Nabucco-Anato" was given, in which the splendid acting of Ronconi secured for him a special ovation at its termination. After "Anato," Rossini's "Barbière" was given for the first time this season, with Mdlle. Castellani's first appearance as *Rosina*, which she sang and acted with brilliancy and buoyancy. To state that Mario was the *Count*, and Ronconi the *Figaro*, with Tagliafico as *Basilio*, will suffice to afford a notion of the infinite spirit with which this work was rendered—Costa's orchestral colouring coming in for a large share of public approval.

On Thursday night, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was represented for the second time, Herr Fornes making his first appearance as *Leporello*, a character in which, by his original reading and powerful acting, he has gained great fame in the German text. Grisi, Mdlle. Vera, Madame Castellani, Mario, Polonini, and Tagliafico were included in the cast.

## ST. JAMES'S.

The vaudeville of "La Prima Donna" was acted on Monday, the part of *La Signora Rosolini* being well sustained by Mdlle. Renaud. On Wednesday the performance was for the benefit of M. Regnier. It consisted of "Les Extrêmes se Touchent" and "La Camaraderie." In the latter the *bénéficiaire* performed *Bernardet* with his usual talent.

## ADELPHI.

Mr. Albert Smith has provided for the peculiar audience attached to this popular theatre a kind of burlesque of the ballet of "Esmeralda," which, under the same title, met with success on Monday. For Carlotta Grisi we have Madame Celeste, who shows herself solicitous of the elegance of the *danseuse*, rather than the humour of the eccentric comedienne. Her "Truandaise" was perfect. Mr. O. Smith was *Claude Frolo*; Mr. Paul Bedford, *Clopin Trouillette*; and Mr. Wright, *Pierre Gringoire*; while Miss Woolgar performed *Captain Phoebe*; and, as a military exquisite, was admirable. To render the subject more tractable for the purpose of burlesque, an addition was made to the action, introducing *Esmeralda* as the superintendent of a Wheel of Fortune, distributing prizes among the audience, the final one being a living female statue (Mr. Wright), awarded to a gentleman in the stalls (Mr. Worrell). The squabble customary on such occasions ensues, and the audience is bewildered and amused. At the conclusion, the principal performers were called before the curtain.

## SURREY.

"My Poll and my Partner Joe" was produced on Monday, *Harry Halyard* being interpreted by that excellent old actor Mr. T. P. Cooke, who is announced to take his farewell performances here, and whose nautical heroes are perpetuated among the theatrical memories of the passing generation. Still vigorous, though aged, Mr. Cooke has not lost the power of interesting and exciting the generous sentiments of the public, and carried through the character with remarkable spirit and effect. He was greatly applauded throughout, and, at the end, received a well-deserved ovation.

**WESTMINSTER INSTITUTION.**—An entertainment, written by Mr. John W. Roe, and entitled the "The Market Town," was delivered at this Institution on Monday by Mr. George Buckland; being a kind of descriptive and historical lecture, relieved by songs. It is not without merit, but lacks refinement.

**LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR CUBA, VIA THE UNITED STATES.**—The following notice was issued at the General Post-office on Tuesday:—"Information having been received from the Postmaster-General of the United States of the establishment of a regular communication by packet between Charleston and Havannah, letters and newspapers for Cuba may be forwarded from this country to the United States, and thence to Havannah by the United States packets, if specially so addressed. The postage upon letters sent *via* the United States to Cuba will be 1s. 4d., when not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 2s. 8d., when above half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters; and newspapers will be liable to a charge of 2d. each. The postage upon both letters and newspapers must be paid in advance. All correspondence for Cuba not specially addressed to be sent *via* the United States will continue to be despatched by the West India packet of the 2nd of each month.

Some time since, M. Napoleon Jerome's pay, as legislative representative, was sequestered, on the application to the civil tribunal of a Paris coachmaker named Vigoureux, who had a claim of fifteen hundred francs against him for a carriage. Pierre Bonaparte offered the coachmaker a thousand francs to remove the embargo on his cousin's stipend, but in vain. An application was made by the Bonapartes on Saturday last to the President of the Civil Tribunal, who has decreed that when M. Pierre's thousand francs have been deposited, Napoleon Jerome's legislative wages are to be restored to him.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Paris tailor, named Fabien, has just sent out to Hayti the mantle which the Emperor Solouque proposes wearing on the day of his coronation. It is of crimson velvet, shot with gold, and is richly ornamented with precious stones. The price of it is £2000.

M. de Lamartine has just obtained leave of absence from the French Chamber for two months. He is about to proceed immediately to Smyrna, to take possession of the tract of land which he has obtained on favourable conditions from the Sublime Porte. He expects being back in the beginning of August.

Mr. Cunningham, a midshipman of her Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, was killed last week by falling from the mainmast, whilst lying in the port of Lisbon.

At daybreak on Monday morning, the engineering department of the East London Waterworks Company, at Bow, were placed in great jeopardy from the outbreak of fire in the upper part of the building of that department. It originated in the roof, but from some unknown cause. In a short time three engines were in attendance; water was abundantly procured, and in two hours the fire was extinguished, after considerable damage. The firemen prevented any serious injury to the machinery.

The Lords of the Treasury having had under consideration the report of the Commissioners of Customs on a memorial of a foreign gentleman, praying that some packages of books shipped at Ostend for the port of London may be delivered duty free, the same being for his professional use as a teacher of languages, the Secretary to the Treasury has received directions from their Lordships to convey their authority to the Commissioners of Customs for the delivery of the books in question duty free, as requested, which order has been duly carried into effect.

The Prussian *Moniteur* announces that sales of ecclesiastical property having taken place in the principality of Neufchatel, the Cabinet of Berlin has caused it to be declared by the Prussian Minister at the Swiss Confederation that the sales of this kind which have taken place by the revolutionary authorities, or which might be made for the future, would not obtain the consent of the legitimate Government.

The German *Reform* of Berlin states that the Russian Government has relaxed the regulations respecting the admittance into Russia of Prussian subjects. Persons having occasion to cross the frontier upon business are allowed to do so on producing a certificate of a Russian Consul.

The Belgian Government has resolved on establishing an electric telegraph, joining the French line on the one side, and the Prussian on the other. When this is done, news can be transmitted instantaneously from Warsaw, Hamburg, and Berlin to Paris.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult., says, "We learn that the Emperor of Austria had a narrow escape from death during his late stay at Trieste. In the evolutions of the fleet, a shot gun went off by accident. The ball passed close to the Emperor."

Her Majesty, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Evan Jones, the chief clerk in the Admiralty registry, to be marshal of the said court, vice John Deacon, Esq., deceased.

Mr. Garfit, landlord of the Sack Tavern, Waterside, Lincoln, died last week of the glanders. He lingered in great pain for a period of eight weeks, having taken the disease from a horse which was lodged in his stables by some boatman.

On Sunday evening, between five and six o'clock, a boat, containing five persons, through some unexplained cause, was capsized off Millbank, and the entire party immersed. Fortunately, several boats were near the spot, and three of the party were rescued in a very exhausted state. Unhappily, Mr. Wetherell, residing at No. 125, Princes-road, Lambeth, and his grandson, aged five years, sunk and were drowned, and, though drags were used for some time, the bodies were not recovered.

A vacancy having lately occurred in the office of Sub-Inspector of Factories in the Midland District, Sir George Grey has not filled up the place, and has ordered the duties to be performed by the other Sub-Inspectors of the district. This is in addition to the saving made on the death of Mr. James Stuart, one of the chief inspectors, whose duties were transferred to the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland.

The Hon. W. G. C. Elliot, now an unpaid *attaché* to the British Ministry at Hanover, is appointed to the same position at Madrid.

The subscriptions for erecting a memorial window to the late Dean of Hereford, in Hereford Cathedral, amounts to about £200.

In no former year were the religious pilgrimages of the south of Germany performed by such crowds of people or with so much external display as at present.

The Prussian General Jochmus, late Minister of War under the German Central Government, has re-entered the Turkish service, and is to proceed to Constantinople immediately, to undertake the organization of the Turkish cavalry.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a notice from the Minister of Commerce, offering a reward of 10,000*fr.* for the discovery of a cure for a contagious disease prevailing amongst horned cattle.

On the afternoon of Tuesday a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. G. Little, Farcey Fen (where a steam-threshing machine had been used), five miles from Peterborough, and five large stacks of corn, three of wheat, and two of beans, were consumed. The property was insured in the Sun Fire-office.

The aviary of the Liverpool Zoological Gardens was burnt to the ground on Monday night, through some fireworks which were displayed on that evening dropping on the thatched roof. Several of the birds were scorched to death.

Mr. Hodges, M.P., has relinquished further proceeding with his bill for substituting an acreage for the excise duty on hops, in consequence of an intimation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the session was too far advanced to give him any chance of accomplishing his object.

In Sussex great uneasiness is beginning to be felt respecting the payment of the second instalment of the 1848 hop-duty, which is due in November next, and an agitation is about to be set on foot for obtaining its remission.

The South-Western Railway Company will run special trains from Waterloo to Windsor during the forenoon of Tuesday and Thursday, commencing at eight o'clock, A.M.; and from Windsor during the afternoons of the above dates.

On Monday was printed a Parliamentary paper, containing an account of the public income and expenditure from 1822 to 1849. The largest income in the twenty-eight years was in 1824, when it amounted to £59,829,691. The expenditure for the army, navy, and ordnance is given in another branch of the return. In 1849 the expenditure of the effective service was £12,007,878, and for the non-effective £3,815,659, making for the year £15,823,537.

A return just published states the amount of stamp duties collected in the year ending January, 1850, on bonds, mortgages, conveyances, and other written instruments, to have been £1,331,225.

The King of Sardinia has sanctioned the law allowing a credit of 120,000*fr.* for the erection of the machine for the perforation of the great tunnel of the Savoy railroad, between Bardonnèche and Modane. A hydraulic machine is to be erected to put the former in motion.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) has been raised to the rank of Earl of Cottenham, of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge, and Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, in the county of Surrey.

On Wednesday, a brutal fellow, who was returning from Binewar Fair with some cattle, accompanied by a boy, when past Portway, near Wells, commenced beating the poor boy's head against the wall. His cries of "Murder" brought to the spot a man named Ward, who interfered to save the boy, when he was instantly knocked down, but, on regaining his legs, he struck the fellow such a blow that he fell, and, knocking his head against the kerbstone, caused a concussion of the brain.

By a decree of the French Commander-in-Chief of the 5th and 6th military divisions, the publication and sale of the *Mystères du Peuple*, by Eugène Sue, is forbidden in the departments of the Rhone, Ain, Isère, Loire, and Drôme. It is announced that Abd-el-Kader is dangerously ill at the Château d'Amboise, where he is detained a prisoner.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Bombay Establishment.

At the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the King of the Netherlands has determined that a Netherlands Ambassador shall in future reside in Norway and Sweden, as well as in Denmark. In consequence of this resolution, Mr. Martini, who has hitherto represented the Netherlands at Stockholm as well as at Copenhagen, is accredited resident minister at Copenhagen, with a salary of 6000 florins, instead of 10,000, as hitherto; Mr. Gevers, hitherto resident minister at Stuttgart and Münster, is appointed resident at Stockholm, likewise with a salary of 6000 florins.

M. Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Camille, ex-President of the Constituent Assembly at Rome, arrived in Berlin on the 30th ult.

The superintendence of the Coast Guard service in Ireland having been removed to England, the consequence has been that smuggling is almost practised generally along the Irish coast, even in the neighbourhood of Dublin. For the first time within twenty years, a cargo of smuggled tobacco was landed last week at Clontarf, a bathing-place within one mile and a half of that city.

The paupers in the workhouse of Limerick are in a perfect state of insurrection, and all the military and police of the city are on duty to suppress their riotous conduct, at the head of which are the females of the establishment. 74 of them have been already committed to prison, and at the last accounts the revolt was still in progress. The Mayor and magistrates are constantly on the alert, and the troops under arms. The paupers have destroyed all the locks, bolts, and bars of the workhouse, and go in and out just as they please.

The oldest oak-tree in Belgium, which was planted in the reign of Charles V., about 1540 or 1550, was cut down last week, at Rooborst. It measures 36 feet in length and 18 feet in circumference. Planks 2 feet wide may be cut from some of the branches. This tree was purchased for 800*fr.* by M. Vander Banck, a cabinet-maker at Oudenarde. It is said that he intends to send a plank, cut from this tree, from 4 to 5 feet wide, to the European Exhibition in London, in 1851.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C W R.—The Solution to Mr. Preus's Inimitable Chess Enigma, No. 579, is—1. Q to her Kt 5th (ch); 2. B to Q 7th (ch); 3. R to Q 3d, and mate next move.  
OLEGNA.—1. When the stipulation of a Problem is that White shall mate in three moves, it means at White's third move. 2. Your end-game is deficient in point and artifice.  
P. Bolden.—Even your amended diagram is defective. Where is the King's Bishop?  
Y A G, Bury.—1. If 3. u have a Queen on the board and advance a Pawn to his 8th square, you can claim another Queen. 2. You cannot Castle when in check.  
BARDOLEPH.—The "Chess-Player's Text-book" can be procured of Leuchars, 25, Piccadilly, and only there.  
C M J.—You must have made a mistake in the position.  
G B F.—In the positions you send, the Mate is not forced, and they are, therefore, worthless. White must always checkmate against the best possible defence in the given number of moves.

VERAX.—The Chess-men sent us by VERAX are very badly executed imitations of the real men. As we have before said, the only security the public have against being defrauded is on no consideration to purchase any sets not guaranteed by the label on the bottom of each box, with the signature "H. Staunton."

R W B, Oxford.—No. 12 strikes us as pleasing and original. The others are under consideration. HARDWARE, Birmingham.—You will be able to procure the celebrated Staunton Chess-men in your town from Jennings and Bettridge, the Papier Maché Manufacturers. The "rival" Chessmen mentioned are too ridiculous for criticism.

A A C.—1. Look at the Enigma again, it is perfectly correct. 2. We have not room to reprint our Problems, you must buy the paper.

C M J.—Your diagrams are very illegible. Why not adopt the simple plan of writing W K for White King, and B K for Black, &c?

H A Q.—There is no difference.

H B.—The game between Crews and Greenwich is so mere a skirmish, that we recommend both sides to buckle on their armor in more decisive contest. Each club should appoint a committee of four of their best players to conduct the match, and the stake should be a set of the Staunton men (club size) in ivory. By such arrangement, and with such a stimulus, they may produce a game or two really worth recording.

J L A.—Thanks; but the solution is far too obvious.

W H, Brighton.—Too crude and simple for us.

DR. FIELD; G K, Brighton.—Your solution of Herr Ries' last Problem we do not remember to have seen.

B W F.—All in good time.

A GERMAN.—Club.—The back volumes of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* are procurable of Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn. The *Berliner Schachzeitung*, of Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers.

J P.—1. You have not quite succeeded in No. 579. 2. The key move to No. 578 is—1. Kt to K B 3d.

A B L.—1. We will make inquiries. 2. The substance mentioned resembles alabaster, and, for beauty of appearance, is equal to ivory; but we doubt whether it is as durable.

ASHURBY.—The only possible solution of Mr. Eichstadt's beautiful Problem No. 329 is that we gave. Your attempt is a palpable failure, since Black may take the Bishop at his third move.

MARCUS.—1. The solution you describe of Problem No. 329 is the true one. 2. Look again at Enigma No. 574.

SOLUTIONS by G F, Rotterdam; M. MARCUS; R F, Royal Artillery; B A Q, DEREVON, ROBERT STURDENT, J. R. M. H. W. S. T. DAVISON; E. B. L. K. K. Yarmouth; P. L. Carlton-terrace; G B F, Dundee; J. P. Hyde; J. VENTIS, W. B. T. DR. FIELD, BRISTOL; B W F, ST. EDMUND, C. K. M. E. R. D. M. R. E. N. E. T. J. A. W. C. A. M. K. are correct. All others are wrong.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 332.

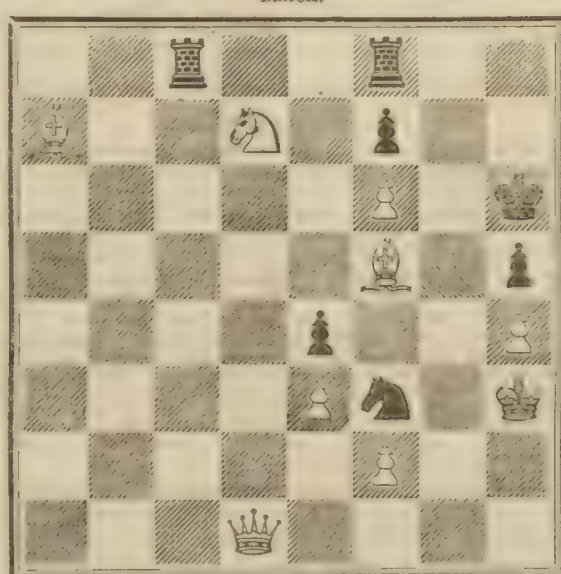
| WHITE.             | BLACK.            | WHITE.             | BLACK.   |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. Q to her 5th    | P takes Q, or (a) | 3. B to K R 6th    | Anything |
| 2. Q to Q 8th (ch) | B to K B sq       | 4. K takes B—Mate. |          |

| WHITE.            | BLACK.       | WHITE.             | BLACK.   |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------|
| (a) 1.            | P to Q B 4th | 3. B to K R 6th    | Anything |
| 2. Q takes B (ch) | B to B sq    | 4. Q takes B—Mate. |          |

| WHITE.             | BLACK.    | WHITE.                 | BLACK.     |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|
| (b) 1.             | K to R sq | 3. R takes B (ch)      | K to Kt 2d |
| 2. R to Q 8th (ch) | B to B sq | 4. Q takes K B P—Mate. |            |

## PROBLEM NO. 333.

By M. PITSCHER ("La Régence").



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in five moves.

Game in a Match now pending between the President of the London Chess-Club, Mr. MONGREDIEN, and Mr. G. MEDLEY.  
(Irregular opening.)

| BLACK.            | WHITE.            | BLACK.             | WHITE.             |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (Mr. Mongredien). | (Mr. Medley).     | (Mr. Mongredien).  | (Mr. Medley).      |
| 1. P to Q 4th     | P to Q 4th        | 15. B takes Kt     | Kt to K 5th        |
| 2. P to B 4th     | P to K 3d         | 16. Q to Q 4th     | Q to K Kt 4th (c)  |
| 3. P to Q R 3d    | P to Q B 4th      | 17. B takes Kt     | P takes B          |
| 4. P takes Q B P  | B takes P         | 18. Q takes P      | P to Q 2d          |
| 5. P to Q Kt 4th  | B to Q Kt 3d      | 19. B to Q 4th (d) | B to Q B 3d        |
| 6. P to Q B 5th   | B to Q B 2d       | 20. Q to Q B 2d    | Q to K R 5th       |
| 7. B to Q Kt 2d   | K Kt to B 3d      | 21. P to K R 3d    | Q to K Kt 6th      |
| 8. K Kt to B 3d   | Q Kt to B 3d      | 22. P to K B 2d    | Q to K 7th (ch)    |
| 9. P to K 3d      | P to K 4th (a)    | 23. K to B sq      | B to Q Kt 4th (ch) |
| 10. B to K 2d (b) | Castles           | 24. K to K sq      | Q to Kt 8th (ch)   |
| 11. Castles       | P to K 5th        | 25. K to Q 2d      | Q takes R (ch)     |
| 12. Kt to Q 4th   | Kt to K 4th       | 26. K to B 3d      | Q takes Q (ch)     |
| 13. P to K B 4th  | P takes P en pas. | 27. K takes Q      |                    |
| 14. Kt takes P    | Kt takes Kt (ch)  |                    |                    |

(a) This appears to have been done without due reflection. Suppose Black had answered with P to Q Kt 5th, it would surely have subjected White to a great deal of embarrassment.  
(b) He should have attacked the Q Kt with the Pawn.  
(c) Well played. He submits to lose the centre Pawn, foreseeing that the sacrifice would presently afford him fine opportunities for commencing a vigorous attack.  
(d) Evidently fatal. His best move was, perhaps, to take the Q Kt P with Q; in which case, the following moves were probable:—

| BLACK.  | WHITE.           | BLACK.                  | WHITE.         |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 19. Q takes Q Kt P                                      | Q takes K P (ch) | 21. Kt to Q B 3d        | Q to K 4th     |
| 20. K to R sq   | Q to K 7th       | 22. P to K Kt 3d        | Q R to Q Kt sq |
| (If R to B 2d, White may take the K R P (ch), and win.) |                  | 23. Q to K Kt 2d (best) | Q to K R 4th   |

And White has a fine game.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 580.—By E. W., Boston, U.S.

White: K at K R 3d, R at K 6th, B at K B 6th, Kt at K 3d.  
Black: K at K Kt 8th, R at K R 8th; P's at K R 7th and K B 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 581.—By E. H. G.

White: K at his 3d, Q at her Kt 8th, R at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q R 3d; P's at K 4th and Q R 6th.  
Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K sq, Rs at K R 4th and K Kt sq, B at K 4th; P's at K 3d, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 2d.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 582.—Termination of an actual game, by W. G., of Beverley.

White: K at Q R 4th, Q at K 7th, Kt at Q B 4th, Kt at K B 5th, B at Q sq, P's at K R 3d, K B 2d, Q 4th, and Q Kt 6th.  
Black: K at K B 5th, Q at Q Kt sq, Rs at Q sq and Q 4th, Kt at K B 8th; P's at K Kt 4th, K B 6th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 583.—By the same.

White: K at Q 4th, Kts at Q B 5th and Q R 8th, B at K Kt 5th, P's at Q Kt 2d and Q R 4th.  
Black: K at Q 3d, P's at K 3d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The total quantity of window glass imported into the United Kingdom in the year ending the 5th of January, 1850, was 25,555 cwt.; of silvered or polished glass, 68,106 square feet; of painted glass, 2701 feet; of white flint glass bottles, not cut, 47,696 lb.; of wine-glasses, tumblers, &c., not cut, 71,502 lb.; of ornamental glass, 738,717 lb. Of this quantity, nearly one-half was exported.

## CONDITION OF EMIGRANTS ON SHIP-BOARD.

On Monday, a meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, for the purpose of improving the condition of emigrants, and for their protection on the voyage to the British colonies south of the Line.

The Earl of Harrowby, who took the chair, said he was sure there was no work on which they might more fully invoke the blessing of God than that with respect to which they had met. It was a scandal to this country, that, having been intrusted with the task of peopling the remotest parts of the earth, they had been satisfied with sending out the refuse of their population, without taking care of the religious welfare of the new communities thus formed. The Government had hitherto taken no care of the morals of emigrants, had provided no chaplain, nor any superintendence except that of young surgeons. In consequence of the evils which thus had arisen, the attention of benevolent individuals had been attracted to the subject, and the Government having readily co-operated with them on the subject, a better state of things had arisen, which it now only remained for the public to support and extend. The emigrants on board ship were peculiarly open to instruction and advice, and one of the objects of the meeting was to supply them with industrial employment on their way out; another, to appoint clergymen to visit them at the several ports before they started and after they arrived, who should assist in preparing them for their voyage or aid them on landing in the colonies. He asked the assistance of the meeting for these several objects, necessary as they were to enable the country to carry out her high destiny in extending not only the race of Englishmen, but the purity of her religious faith, to the remotest parts of the earth.

On the motion of the Bishop of Norwich, it was resolved—

That, as the welfare of a colony depends, to a great extent, upon the religious and moral character of its earlier settlers, every effort should be made to improve and elevate the condition of emigrants from this country.

Mr. A. Mills moved—

That it is highly desirable that every body of emigrants, especially of such as are about to proceed on long voyages, should be accompanied by a chaplain, or lay teacher to superintend the religious service, and to set on foot classes for the instruction of adults and children.

He had witnessed in the North American colonies the evil effects and miseries of desultory emigration. Both on ship-board and on the arrival of the emigrants in a strange country it was so, and the length of the voyage of course aggravated the difficulties and wretchedness experienced. The Government, however, could not carry out the necessary work of superintendence, unless they were supported by public opinion. For many years to come, 9-10ths of the emigrants of this country must consist of the poor and the ignorant.

Lord Lyttelton seconded the resolution.

Mr. Byrne thought that, on the passage, the captains, mates, surgeons, and other officers had facilities of access to the female emigrants entrusted to their care, which, if it was abused, ought to subject them to penal consequences. He therefore suggested the necessity of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel urging upon Government the propriety of passing a measure to this effect.

The Chairman hoped that the moral agencies now about to be introduced would render less necessary the stringent regulations which the last speaker had suggested, though he acknowledged that there was a great deal of truth in what Mr. Byrne had said. He then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Stafford, M.P., moved—

That, with a view to the improvement of the habits, moral and industrial, of the emigrants, it is expedient that each ship should be furnished with a suitable library of books and maps, as well as with tools and materials for manual employment.

The Rev. Mr. Childs seconded the resolution, and gave an interesting account of his experience of visiting emigrant ships on their departure from England. He had lately visited the chief emigration ports, and he found in one of them especially that a system existed for plundering these poor people by means of a society of men called the Forty Thieves. To meet the evils of the existing state of things he contemplated organising the means, by visiting committees and otherwise of superintending emigrants from their homes in this country till they became settled in the colonies. The resolution was carried.

## ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday, the second *fete* for the season, of the Royal Botanic Society, took place at the Gardens, Regent's Park. The fineness of the weather attracted, perhaps, the largest concourse of persons ever assembled in these beautiful grounds. It was computed that not less than from 6000 to 7000 persons were present. Among the company were the Duke of Norfolk, Duchess of Sutherland, Duchess of Cleveland, Earl Listowel, Earl of Carlisle, Earl and Countess Nelson, Countess of Zetland, Dowager Countess of Nelson, Marquis of Kildare, Marquis and Marchioness of Allesbury, Lord Skelmersdale, Earl St. Vincent, Lord Blayney, the Bishop of Durham, Lady Monck, Lady Hunnington, Lady Miller, Lady Fellows, Lady Jane Stanhope, Lady Dillon, Lady Warrington, Lady Webster, Lady H. Beach, Sir H. Beach, Sir E. Monck, Sir Charles Knightley, &c.

The great attraction of the day was the American flowers, which appeared to an advantage which could not have been anticipated in so short a time by those who saw them on the previous Saturday. This collection, which is valued at from £8000 to £10,000, belongs to, and is reared by, five nurserymen, namely, Messrs. Standish and Noble, Mr. John Water, of Bagshot; Mr. Hosea Waterer, of Knapphill; and Mr. Baker, of Bagshot. The object of the Royal Botanic Society in awarding so much prominence to the American flowers is to give an impetus to the sale of these plants, as being admirably adapted for ornamental lawns. Some of the plants are from forty to fifty years old. Among the objects which will, in the future exhibitions, excite the greatest attention, is the Viburnum which has just arrived from China. Messrs. Standish and Noble, by whom it was conveyed to this country at great expense, are also about to bring from China, at an expense of not much less than £400, a magnificent tree of the ornamental fir kind, and which is to form part of the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park in 1851.

The splendour of the weather, in conjunction with the beauty of the plants, and the excellence of the music, detained the greater part of the fashionable crowd until past seven in the evening.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## SIR JOHN BUCHAN, K.C.B.

SIR JOHN BUCHAN was the son of George Buchan, Esq., of Kelloe, Berwickshire, by his wife, the daughter of Robert Dundas, Esq., of Arncliffe, county Edinburgh. Sir John entered the British service as a Lieutenant in the Scottish brigade in 1795; he became a full Colonel, by brevet, in 1819, and a Lieutenant-General in 1841; he was created a K.C.B. in 1831. Sir John Buchan saw much service, and on all occasions displayed courage and gallantry. A cross and a clasp were received were for his conduct and prowess as Colonel of the 7th Portuguese at Grand Rapids, Mexico, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive. He obtained the colonelcy of the 32nd Foot in 1843. He was a Major-General in the Portuguese service. This distinguished officer died on the 2nd instant, at his residence, 39, Upper Harley-street.

## ADMIRAL TROLLOPE.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE THOMAS TROLLOPE was a son of the Rev. John Trollope, who was grandson of Sir Thomas Trollope, the third Baronet of that name: the Rear-Admiral's half-brother, Sir Henry Trollope, K.C.B., a gallant and distinguished naval officer, died in 1839; he himself entered the navy the 8th of May, 1790, and, after an eminent career in the service of his country, rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral, having been made a C.B. in 1815. He married, in 1813, Barbara, daughter of J. Gable, Esq., of Kilsale, and leaves a family. Admiral Trollope died at Harpur-street, Bedford, on the 31st ultimo.

## MISS JANE PORTER.

As in the case of the recent death of Miss Edgeworth, it is singular that so little notice has yet been taken of the demise of Miss Jane Porter, one of the most distinguished novelists which this nation has produced. Miss Porter may be said to have been the first who introduced that beautiful kind of fiction the historical romance, which has so prospered with us, and has added such amusement and interest to English literature. The author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and "The Scottish Chiefs" has done much to deserve the lasting respect and gratitude of her country.

The family of this excellent woman and able writer is of Irish descent. Her father was an officer of Dragoons in the British service; he married a Miss Blenkinsopp, of the Northumbrian house of Blenkinsopp, which Camden styles "a right ancient and generous family." Miss Porter's father died in the prime of life, and left his widow with five almost infant children, in slender circumstances. The great talents of this orphan family raised them to affluence and distinction. Three of the children were sons; of these, the eldest perished in a dangerous climate abroad, at the commencement of a promising career; the second became a physician, and practised successfully—he is the present Dr. William Ogilvie Porter, of Bristol. The third son was the late Sir Robert Ker Porter, K.C.H., distinguished as an author, a painter, and a soldier: some of our finest battle-pieces are the work of his pencil, and he himself followed heroes to the field; he was with Sir John Moore when he fell victoriously at Corunna, and he earned a high reputation throughout the Peninsula war. He afterwards became a diplomatist, and was latterly consul at Venezuela. His "Travelling sketches in Russia and Egypt" procured him also an author's fame. Sir Robert Ker Porter died suddenly about seven years ago; he left by his wife, a Russian lady, an only daughter, who is married and resides in Russia. The two sisters of these brothers Porter were even more distinguished. The younger of them, Miss Anna Maria Porter, became an authoress at twelve years of age; she wrote many successful novels, of which the most popular were the "Hugarian Brothers," the "Recluse of Nivaya," and the "Village of Mordorport." She died at her brother's residence at Bristol, on the 6th of June, 1832. The elder sister, Miss Jane Porter, the subject of this notice, was born at Durham, where her father's regiment was quartered at the time. She, with her sister Anna Maria, received her education under a famous Scotch tutor, Mr. Fulton, at Edinburgh, where her widowed mother lived with her children in their early years. The family afterwards removed, first to Ditton, and thence to Esher,





EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

at Esher; and on her tomb the passer-by may read this inscription, "Here lies Jane Porter, a Christian widow." As a novelist Miss Jane Porter obtained the highest celebrity. Her three most renowned productions were her "Thaddeus of Warsaw," written when she was about twenty years of age, her "Scottish Chiefs," and her "Pastor's Fireside." "Thaddeus of Warsaw" had immense popularity; it was translated into most of the Continental languages, and Poland was loud in its praise. Kosciuszko sent the author a ring, containing his portrait. General Gardiner, the British Minister at Warsaw, could not believe that any other than an eye-witness had written the story, so accurate were the descriptions, although Miss Porter had not then been in Poland. The "Scottish Chiefs" was equally successful. With regard to this romance, it is known that Sir Walter Scott admitted to George IV., one day, in the library at Carlton Palace, that the "Scottish Chiefs" was the

## THE GORHAM CASE.

SINCE our publication on the 25th ult. we have been favoured with some information concerning the early life of Mr. Gorham, which an unavoidable accident prevented us using last week. Similar information has been obtained by a monthly contemporary, *Bentley's Miscellany*; and the few additional particulars we shall now state agree with what is mentioned in that work. They fill up some gaps in the brief memoir of Mr. Gorham, which we published a fortnight ago.

Mr. Gorham is descended from an Anglo-Breton family, which can be traced to the beginning of the 12th century. He was born at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, and entered Queen's College, Cambridge, of which Dr. Milner, Dean of Carlisle, was then President, in 1805. He seems to have been a diligent student, and won from his college mathematical, classical, and theological prizes. He obtained also two University prizes. In 1808, while yet an undergraduate, the Norrisian gold medal was awarded him for an Essay on Public Worship. He took his degree of B.A. on January, 1809, and was the third wrangler, Baron Alderson being the senior wrangler. Immediately afterwards, he divided with Mr. Standley, the second wrangler, subsequently Vicar of Southoe, the second of Dr. Smith's two mathematical prizes.

It will shew Mr. Gorham's early connexions, and tend to convince the reader of his early predilections, if we mention that Dean Milner and the late Mr. Wilberforce recommended him to be the companion of a young nobleman of his own standing at the University; and with him he removed to Edinburgh, where he resided a year and a half. In 1810, while still in the north, he was elected a Fellow of Queen's, and in 1811 gained the annual Divinity Prize, given to a Bachelor of Arts of that college. He was ordained a Deacon in 1811, by Dr. Dampier, Bishop of Ely, who instituted a private examination, and threatened to withhold ordination from him, on account of a difference of opinion on baptismal regeneration—the very subject on which, thirty-seven years afterwards, the Bishop of Exeter refused to institute him into Bramford Speke. Mr. Gorham was firm in his convictions, and the Bishop gave way, and ordained him. In 1812 the same prelate ordained Mr. Gorham a Priest.

In allusion to his difference of opinion with Dr. Dampier, Mr. Gorham says, in his work which we quoted this day fortnight:—"On my ordination, in 1811, an attempt was made by the then Bishop of Ely (Dr. Dampier), to stretch Episcopal authority beyond Canonical bounds, by placing his private expositions of the declarations of the Church, with regard to the effects of Baptism, on a level with the Thirty-nine Articles; and he demanded from me an acceptance of his opinions as essential to admission to Holy Orders. Though I was then a very young man—the only candidate, among many, subjected, without notice, to that trying ordeal—and though non-ordination would have involved the loss of the college preferment I then held, as well as have debarr'd me from the ministry into which I was earnestly desirous of entering, I had the courage to reject his authoritative proposition of a private test of orthodoxy. Shame would it be, if in more mature, or even in declining years, I had less firmness in protesting against a similar innovation on the principles of the Church of England. A weak or an ill-informed conscience may be terrified into compliance by a peremptory allegation of a broken vow,

and a call with the Highest Appeal for implicit submission. It requires nerve, my Lord, as well as integrity, to meet such an onset as this."

Mr. Gorham resided in Queen's for three years, taking pupils, and in 1814 left the college for the curacy of Beckenham, Kent. In 1818 he became curate of Clapham, under Dr. Dealtry, and remained there till 1827. In that year he married Jane, the second daughter of the Rev. John Martyn, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas Martyn, late Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, of whom and of whose father, also an eminent botanist, Mr. Gorham published, in 1830, very interesting memoirs. He also published, in 1820, a "History of St. Neots," 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Gorham served several curacies in different dioceses till 1846, when he was presented by Lord Lyndhurst to the vicarage of St. Just, Penwith. The remainder of his history has been of late continually before the public; and all the information we have since received justifies the remark we made a fortnight ago. From 1827 to 1847, or for nearly twenty years, he has lived in the quiet performance of his parochial duties, and supplied no important materials for a biography. We subjoin a Sketch of the Church and National School at St. Just, the latter of which Mr. Gorham has tried in vain to make useful.

The Church is supposed to have been rebuilt about the time of Henry VII. The Rectory was appropriated to Glasney College, near Falmouth, in 1352. A monumental stone, probably of the 11th century, was found on repairing the chancel in 1827, with an inscription "SILVS TACET HIC." We gather these particulars from a history of the parish, published by the late Vicar, the Rev. J. Buller.

The National School-room was built by parochial subscriptions, and a National Society grant, under the exertions of the Rev. John Buller. The School, however, was not supported, and for eighteen years was without a master. The building having become very greatly dilapidated, the present Vicar, the Rev. G. C. Gorham, exerted himself strenuously to procure its repair and enlargement; in fact, under great discouragement, it was all but rebuilt, and a very commodious master's house was erected, at the expense of about £400, in 1847, by grants from the Privy Council and from the National Society, and by private subscriptions obtained by the Vicar, without one shilling expense to any one parishioner. This is recorded on a tablet in the School-room. An excellent master was obtained; but we regret to hear, that neither by public subscription nor by parochial attendance, has sufficient encouragement been given towards the support of the Vicar's plans for the benefit of his populous parish, to render it expedient for him to continue the School at present. The burden was greater than the incumbent could be expected to sustain, personally. His report to the Privy Council states that it would cost him, individually, £60 or £70 a year, for the education of about thirty children, out of a population of 8000. Let us hope that his benevolent plan for the education of the poor of St. Just will soon be duly appreciated, and rendered available.

The Vicarage House was built of granite, about fifty years ago, by the then Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Nankivell, by a loan from Queen Anne's Bounty. It was added to by the late Vicar, the Rev. John Buller, in 1827; and at the same time the beautiful garden was made, which is situated like an oasis in a desert; this being the only spot in that extensive parish which has any plantations, the rest of the parish being peculiarly unsightly, and destitute of trees. The house has been greatly improved by the present vicar.



THE LATE MISS JANE PORTER.

parent in his mind of the Waverley Novels. In a letter written to her friend Mr. Litchfield, about three months ago, Miss Porter, speaking of these novels, said:—"I own I feel myself a kind of sybil in these things; it being full fifty years ago since my 'Scottish Chiefs' and 'Thaddeus of Warsaw' came into the then untrodden field. And what a splendid race of the like chroniclers of generous deeds have followed, brightening the track as they have advanced! The author of 'Waverley,' and all his soul-stirring 'Tales of my Landlord,' &c. Then comes Mr. James, with his historical romances on British and French subjects, so admirably uniting the exquisite fiction with the fact, that the whole seems equally verity. But my feeble hand" (Miss Porter was ailing when she wrote the letter) "will not obey my wish to add more to this host of worthies. I can only find power to say with my trembling pen that I cannot but esteem them as a respected link with my past days of lively interest in all that might promote the virtue and true honour of my contemporaries from youth to age." These eloquent words become the more touching, when we consider that within three months after they were written, this admirable lady quitted this life in the honoured maturity of her fame.

Miss Porter wrote, in conjunction with her sister, "Tales round a Winter's Hearth." She was also an indefatigable contributor to the periodicals of the day. Her biographical sketch of Colonel Denham, the African traveller, in the *Naval and Military Journal*, was much admired as one of the most affecting tributes ever paid to departed merit. Miss Porter was a Chanoiness of the Polish order of St. Joachim, which honour was conferred upon her after the publication of "Thaddeus of Warsaw." She is, in her portraits, generally represented in the habit of this order. Miss Porter died on the 24th ult., at the residence of her brother, Dr. Porter, in Portland-square, Bristol. That brother, so tenderly beloved by her, and so justly respected by all who know him, is now the last survivor of this brilliant company of brothers and sisters; and he, too, we are sorry to say, is in an enfeebled state from paralysis, aggravated by the recent shock of his gifted relative's demise. Except himself and his married niece in Russia, there remains no representative of a family which England has good cause to hold in honoured and grateful remembrance.



CHURCH, SCHOOLS, AND VICARAGE OF ST. JUST, PENWITH.



## MADAME FREZZOLINI.

ERMINIA FREZZOLINI is the daughter of one of those artists of Italy who have become even more rare than tenors; Italy, so long and so deeply ravaged by invasions of armies, of revolutions, and of moral epidemics, no longer produces comic artists. Signor Frezzolini, her father, having lost his fortune and position at the fall of Napoleon, having great natural *vis comica* and a powerful voice, took to the stage, and became a celebrated buffo. Having succeeded in his new career, he married, and the first daughter born to him (at Rome, in 1823) was the present great *prima donna*. For some years her frame was so delicate, that he destined her, as the only resource, to the cloister. She was first placed at a nunnery at Orvieto; from thence she was removed to another convent at Florence, in order to be nearer her father. From her earliest years she showed great musical taste and an excellent ear for music, and, at the convent, was wont to delight the good sisters by the dulcet subdued notes of her voice. At fifteen, the delicate girl, who had overgrown herself, began to acquire energy, and her mind was fired by the reading of the poets; and her delineations of the characters of Alfieri betrayed her dramatic genius, whilst her notes began to soar boldly up to the highest regions of the voice. From that moment she was removed from the convent; and she had hardly completed her sixteenth year before she appeared as a *prima donna* at the Theatre of the Cocomero, at Florence, in *Beatrice di Tenda*, which has ever since remained one of her most triumphant characters.

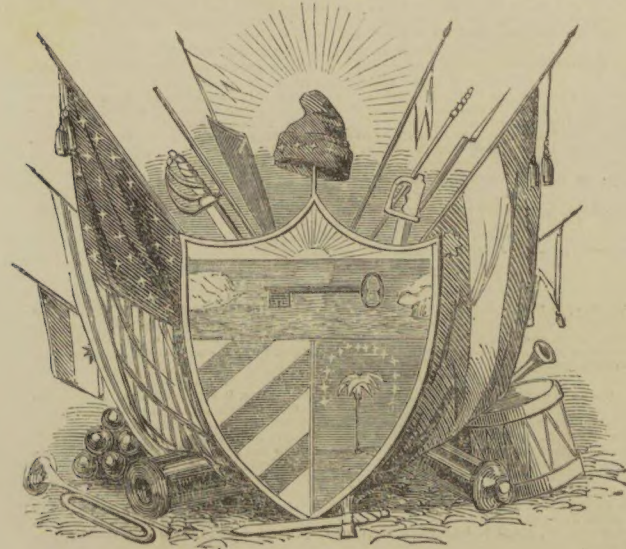


MADAME FREZZOLINI.

From her first appearance, such was the sensation she produced, that engagements were offered by every operatic theatre in Italy. First she visited her native city, Rome. Thence she went back to Florence; then to the Venice, at Venice; to the Scala, at Milan; to Naples, Turin, &c. In vain did she receive offers from France—she would never visit it; nor would she leave her native country, until, having married Pozzi, the tenor, he persuaded her to come to England, in April, 1842. She arrived in England much shaken by the journey, and then fell ill, and never recovered, during the season, wholly her vocal powers; although, even then, the ruling *prima donna* of Her Majesty's Theatre found in her a dangerous rival. To recover her health, she returned, at the conclusion of the London season, to Italy, and once more, for several years, she could not be induced to revisit the ungenial and changeable climates of Paris and London. However, in 1847, she was tempted by an enormous salary to St. Petersburg, whose cold, unchanging, but bracing climate she found of the greatest benefit. At St. Petersburg her success was greater than that of any singer who had previously visited that capital. She has been re-engaged there for three successive seasons; and the Emperor and Empress, who have loaded her with kindness and magnificent presents, have expressed to her their wish that she should return against next season. Many tempting offers have been made for the last four years to Madame Frezzolini to revisit London, by both the London operatic establishments. This year she was at last induced, by a liberal offer, to afford the *éclat* of her talents to Her Majesty's Theatre. Madame Frezzolini has a voice of the highest soprano quality. She possesses great musical science as well as great enthusiasm, and, for the expression of passion, she is without a superior on the stage. Her magnificent Roman countenance and *dismoltura*, her splendid stage figure, and the elegance and dignity of her dramatic bearing, complete her qualifications for the highest position on the stage.

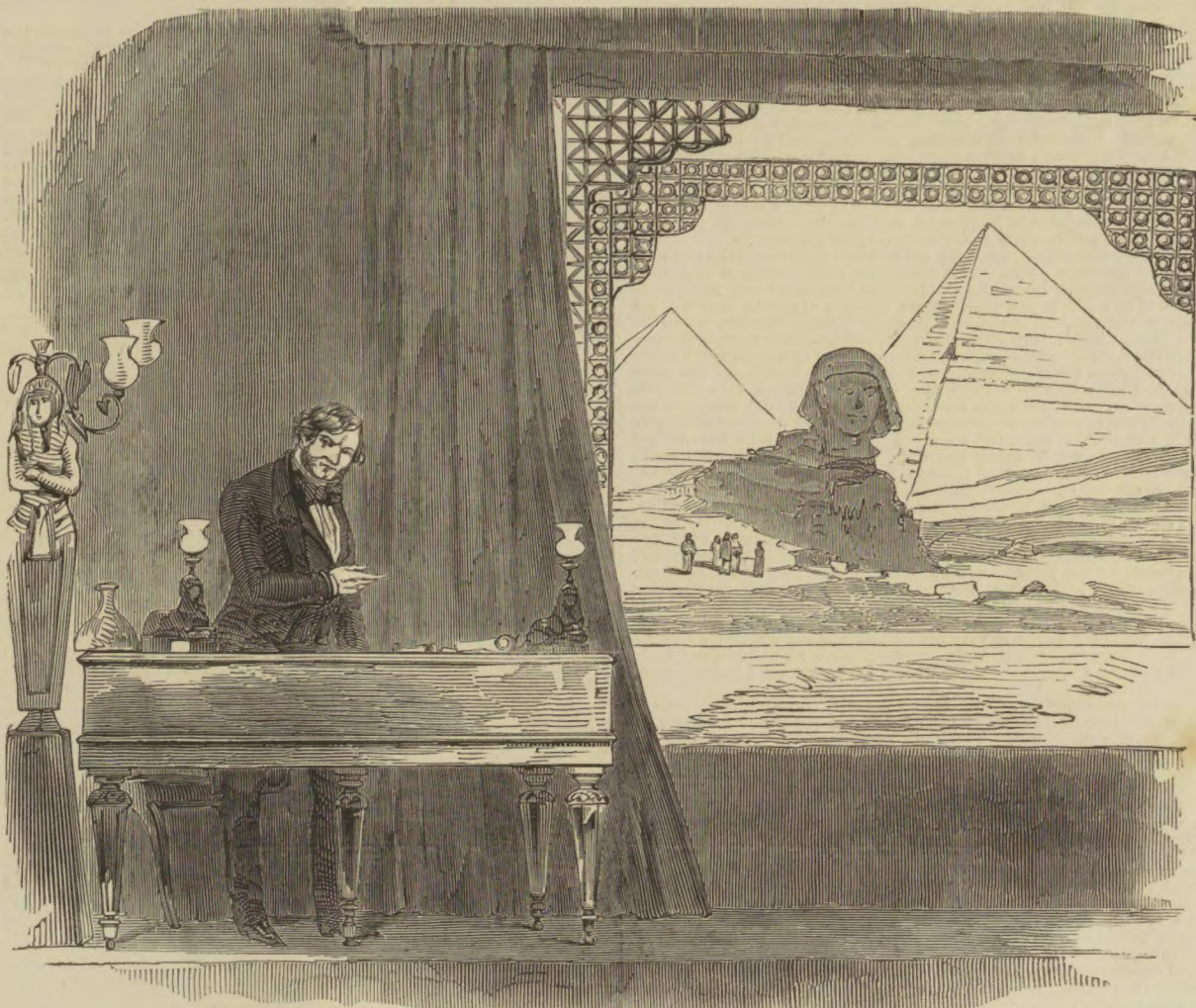
## ARMS OF THE FREE STATE OF CUBA.

THERE is nothing like anticipation in this go-ahead world. The leaders of the movement for the conquest of Cuba have resolved that no time shall be lost in blazing to the world the successful result of their adventure. At the head of each of General Lopez's addresses appears the accompanying device, stated to have been selected by the Cubans as the arms of their native country, when it shall have become "free and independent" among the nations of the earth.



ARMS OF THE FREE STATE OF CUBA.

Some of the principal features of this device are borrowed from the arms of the United States. The form of the shield, the liberty cap which surmounts it, and the American flag in the left foreground, are each and all evidences of the respect which Cubans have for the nation whose form of government they desire to imitate; while the thirteen stars over the palm tree bear witness to a deep-felt wish ultimately to join their lone star to the States' bright galaxy. The three dark-coloured bands in the lower left-hand quarter of the shield correspond with the three blue stripes upon the flag, and represent the three divisions of the island of Cuba. The palm tree is the emblem adopted for the island itself.



MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT—"THE OVERLAND MAIL," AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

The upper half of the shield represents the southerly point of Florida, sustained by the United States flag; and the northerly point of Cuba sustained by the flag of Free Cuba; the narrow passage between being considered and represented as the *key* to the Gulf of Mexico, and such it is, geographically and practically. The filling in of the different insignia of war and nationality is after the plan adopted in the United States; and, we dare say, regarded with pride by the people of that "land of liberty."

## MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ON Monday evening Mr. Albert Smith repeated his Entertainment of the "Overland Mail," at Willis's Rooms, with increased success. The room was crowded with company, and the applause was cordial and hearty throughout the performance. The views by Mr. W. Beverley are extremely beautiful.

We give the humorous scene between the Arabs and the Traveller on the summit of the Great Pyramid, with the accompanying dialogue:—

"The view from the summit of the Pyramids has been often described—the scene which takes place on the summit has found fewer recorders. No sooner does the traveller arrive there, than he is immediately hustled by a crowd of noisy attendants. One fellow, more pertinacious than the rest, gets near him, and this dialogue begins:—

"Here! I say, Master; look here—antique—very good. Shilling for him, Ole gentleman come here to-morrow, give dollar. You have him for a shilling." (The "antique" is a little green crockery mummy, thousands of which are sold

to travellers. They are popularly supposed to be found in the tombs; unbelieved spirits affirm they are made in Staffordshire.) You reply you don't want it. "I say, Master; yes," goes on the Arab. "Give me two shilling; run up Belzoni's pyramid in five minute. Ole gentleman come here yesterday, give me two dollar. Bueno, give *baksheesh*."

"You begin to be somewhat dazzled at this reckless old gentleman's liberality" whoever he is. Perhaps you say, "Get along with you."

"Yes, I say: Colonel Vyse say me good Arab. Him other bad. No like Francesc—no like Mosko—no like Greek. Arab like Ingles—got lots shillings. Ole gentleman give nine, five, seven, two shilling, one. Buy him? Sixpence!"

"This goes on until late in the afternoon; as the chance of a market diminishes, it is a very humiliating fact, that the most important gods of ancient Egypt may be bought at a shilling a dozen. English money is most current; and, as a proof of civilization, I took a bad sixpence in change when buying a handful of representatives of Osiris."

## THE HIPPOPOTAMUS

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

(Concluded from page 378.)

THE long lines of carriages which are daily to be seen at the entrance of the Society's Garden, are conclusive evidence that the Hippopotamus has now, as we prognosticated, completely established himself as the great lion of the day. We understand that the number of visitors since his arrival have averaged nearly



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.



2000 per diem, and there seems every probability, from the interest with which he is regarded, that still larger crowds will follow. The illustration with which we present our readers is from the accurate pencil of Mr. Wolf, and gives the animal in one of his most characteristic actions, that of emerging from the water. On making the first plunge into his bath, he generally goes to the bottom, and remains there entirely submerged for some seconds—the longest period which has been mentioned to us is three minutes and a half—and then quietly rises, until the large protruding eyes and valvular nostrils are above the surface. He frequently remains in this attitude for a considerable period, and then, as if suddenly possessed by some joyous sensation, plunges and rolls with gambolling glee, until the water dashes in large waves against the walls which confine it.

We may here mention, that the house and bath have been warmed by Mr. W. Hill's Improved Flue Boiler and Furnace.

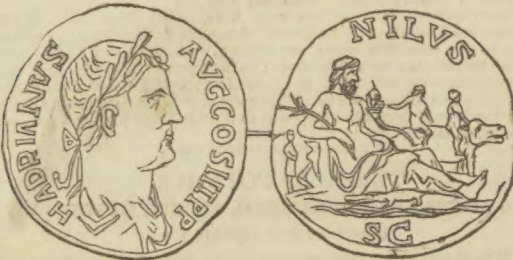
Professor Owen has published his "first impressions" of the animal in a letter to the Editor of the *Annals of Natural History*. We cannot give a better account of certain details of structure than by quoting his words:—

"The ears are very short, conical, fringed with short scattered hairs along the lower half of their thick borders, and beset with a few clumps of short hairs upon the middle of their inner surface. It moves them about with much vivacity. The dark colour of the body extends forwards along the middle of the upper part of the head, and more faintly along the cheeks. The skin around the ears is of a light reddish brown colour and almost flesh-coloured round the eyelids, which defend the peculiarly situated and prominent eyes. There is a single groove or fold above the upper eyelid, and two curved grooves below the lower one. At first sight they seem to be devoid of eyelashes, but on a close inspection a few very short hairs may be seen on the thick rounded margin of the upper lid. There is a caruncle or protuberance on the middle of the outer surface of the nictitating lid. The colour of the iris is a dark brown; the pupil is a small transversely oblong aperture. The eyeball is relatively small, and is remarkable for the extent of the movements of protraction and retraction. The nostrils, situated on prominences, which the animal has the power of raising on the upper part of the broad and massive muzzle, are short oblique slits, guarded by two valves, which can be opened and closed spontaneously, like the eyelids. The movements of these apertures are most conspicuous when the beast is in his favourite element." The mouth is remarkable, even in its present extreme youth, for the peculiar upward direction of the corners towards the eyes, which, combined with the breadth and massiveness of the muzzle, give that organ a most grotesque and striking character in whatever position it is presented to the spectator. At certain moments, the whole aspect of the head suggests to one the idea of what may have been the semblance of some of the gigantic extinct Batrachians, the relics of a former world, whose fossil bones excite our wonder so powerfully whenever we wander into the galleries of Paleontology in the British Museum.

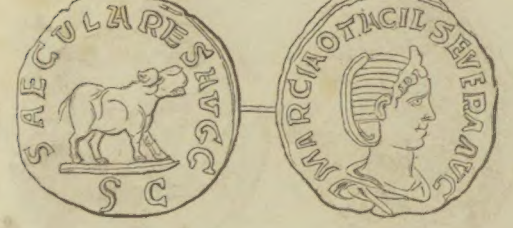
The Greeks were acquainted with the Hippopotamus through the accounts of Herodotus and Aristotle; and it may be interesting to some of our readers to compare the notice which occurs in the famous *Sketch of Egypt* and its Animals, by the Father of History, with the living animal itself. In the 71st chapter of his second book he says, after speaking of certain other animals, "The River-Horses are held sacred in the country of Paraphremis, but not by the rest of the Egyptians. The nature and character of the animal is as follows:—It is four-footed, with cloven feet; has the hoofs of an ox, a flat nose, the mane of a horse, protruding teeth, and the tail and neigh of a horse. It is as large as a great ox, and its hide is so thick that polished spears are made from it when dried." As we can hardly suppose that Herodotus had not some opportunity of seeing the animal he describes during his travels, respect for his memory suggests the hope that this account must have been written long after his return from Egypt, or from very hasty and imperfect notes.

Although in the exhibition of a living Hippopotamus the Society stands unrivalled in modern times, the Romans, who spared no cost in getting up the triumphal processions which ministered so largely to their pride, had several opportunities of beholding this animal in Rome; and we consequently find traces of it in their sculpture and their coins. On the plinth of the Statue of Nilus—which was in the Belvedere at Rome until removed to the Musée Napoleon—a Roman artist has executed several figures of the Hippopotamus, engaged in contest with the crocodile and with the penguins, which, although not marked with the precision and truth which a physiologist would demand, leave no kind of doubt as to the animal which he intended to depict among the attributes of the river.

In a large brass coin of Hadrian, struck between A.D. 117 and 138, the reverse represents such a statue of the Nile, with the hippopotamus in the background.



In a large brass coin of Philip II., struck about A.D. 247, we have a tolerably characteristic figure of the animal, as well as in the large brass of Otacilia, which was struck between A.D. 234 and 249.



(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

38, Norland-square, Bayswater, May 28, 1850.  
Sir,—A statement is made in your paper of last Saturday to the effect that the Hippopotamus intended for the Zoological Gardens is the first that has been brought alive into Europe; and this appears to be the general impression upon the subject, but it is an error. A Hippopotamus formed one of the animals in the large assemblage brought to Rome by the Emperor Gordian the Third, for the commemoration of the Secular Games:—"Fuerunt sub Gordiano Romæ . . . hippopotamus et rhinoceros unus." (Julius Capitolinus, *Hist. Aug. Script.*, vol. ii., p. 132, ed. 1671.)

Gordian did not live to celebrate the games, being murdered A.D. 244; and they, consequently, took place under his successor, Philip, in the year of Rome 1000, which is preserved to memory on his coins by the reverse, "Milliarum Saculorum." The hippopotamus forms a common reverse of the coins of his Empress Otacilia.

I am, sir, an old subscriber,  
AUGUSTUS LANGDON, B.C.L., F.Z.S.

The 2nd Regiment of Life Guards was reviewed in Hyde Park, on Wednesday forenoon, by General the Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., Colonel of the corps, in the presence of his Excellency the Nepanese Ambassador and suite, and a numerous staff of officers.

MISS BATEMAN'S WILL.—"I happen to be acquainted (says Mr. A. Smee) with the facts of the will of Miss Bateman, of Newington, which has now become a legal precedent. This lady made a will, filled up three sides of the paper, and signed on the fourth, dividing her property amongst her relatives and friends. When the executor applied for the probate, he was told that the will was not good, for the signature was not at the end. He appealed to the Court, and from the Court to the Privy Council; but still, by some strange reasoning only clear to a legal cranium, they declared it was not at the foot or end, though, of course, they did not venture to state that it was in any other position. Now, if we regard the effect of this special interpretation of the words "foot or end," we shall realize to our minds the importance of the errors which may arise from the misapprehension or misinterpretation of the exact idea to be assigned to a word. A blind lady, who had been assisted by Miss Bateman's family, who had virtually adopted her, lost thereby £1000, which would have secured her a maintenance for life. An orphan lost his mite, which might have set him up in business. The very servants who had had legacies left to them, have been deprived of their justly merited reward. The distant relatives lost their portion, which they were reasonably entitled to expect; a former companion did not obtain her promised bequest; the friends have been deprived of the legacies assigned to them; the acquaintances, of the memento of little articles of jewellery, which were actually sealed up and addressed to each respectively. Everything went to the next of kin, who, under the will, had a handsome portion left to him.—*Instinct and Reason*, just published.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A heavy, and not altogether good settling, has so thoroughly engrossed the time and attention of almost every man connected with the Turf, that the Newton Meeting, with a very fair list, attracted few but the "locals;" the county, however, is so densely populated, that as far as numbers can ensure success, racing in Lancashire must always prosper.

The week ensuing will be devoted to Ascot, once the favoured of royalty, but which, under the present Sovereign, has not obtained that steady patronage which was accorded to it under William IV., and the "Georges." The Meeting, therefore, will stand on its own merits, and on this score it has nothing to fear. The list is a bumper, each day promising plenty of sport, and good fields for most of the principal events; the Queen's Vase and the Triennial being the features for Tuesday (always an interesting day at Ascot); the Royal Hunt Cup, Windsor and Coronation Stakes for Wednesday; the Emperor's Plate (with the Flying Dutchman and Canoe as competitors) and the New Stakes for Thursday; and the Great Western Railway Handicap for the wind-up.

The principal Cricket matches will come off thus:—Monday: The return match between the M.C.C. and ground and the University of Cambridge; and an All England match at Sheffield, between eleven of England and fourteen of Yorkshire. Tuesday: A match at the Surrey ground, between the Surrey and Streatham Clubs; and on Monday and Thursday, matches at the Copenhagen ground.

The Aquatic gatherings comprehend the Waterloo-bridge regatta on Monday, one on Wednesday at Maidenhead, and the Henley regatta on the two following days.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The great anxiety felt with regard to the settling prevented any regular betting on future events; our quotations, therefore, will necessarily be short.

| ASCOT STAKES.   |   |                                |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 5 to 1 agst Vampyre   | 5 to 1 agst any other                                       |                                |
| THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.—Even money laid between Canoe and the Flying Dutchman. |   |                                |
| DEBRY, 1851.  |   |                                |
| 25 to 1 agst Storm  | 40 to 1 agst England's Glory                                | 1000 to 20 agst Brother to El- |
| 33 to 1 — Canoe   | 1000 to 20 — Trunton (t)                                    | 1000 to 20 — Lerdale (t)       |
| 750 to 50 agst The Flying Dutchman  | winning the Emperor's Plate and Voltigeur the St. Leger (t) |                                |

THURSDAY.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted, at the undermentioned prices:—

| ASCOT STAKES.                              |                             |                          |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9 to 2 agst Vampyre (t)                    | 8 to 1 agst Collingwood     | 8 to 1 agst Retail       |
| 7 to 1 — Damask (t)                        | 8 to 1 — Wanoo              | 10 to 1 — Durdans        |
| 10 to 1 agst Cocktail.                     |                             |                          |
| TRIENNIAL STAKES.                          |                             |                          |
| 2 to 1 agst Mounseer                       | 7 to 2 agst Nannykirk       | 5 to 1 agst Elthron      |
| THE QUEEN'S VASE.—3 to 1 agst Miss Ann (t) |                             |                          |
| THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.                       |                             |                          |
| 6 to 5 agst Flying Dutchman                | 6 to 4 agst Canoe           | 10 to 1 agst Chanticleer |
| DEBRY.                                     |                             |                          |
| 25 to 1 agst Storm (t)                     | 49 to 1 agst Juggernaut (t) |                          |

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The first match of the season occurred on Wednesday, in the presence of a vast concourse, attracted by the fine weather as much as by the sport. The yachts, which took up their post at Erith for the contest, were divided into three classes—the first comprising yachts above 30 tons; the second, exceeding 15 and under 30; and the third consisting of the smaller fry, under 15 tons. They were as follows, viz:—

| First Class.—Yachts exceeding 30 tons.                       |              |   |
|--|--------------|---|
| Yacht.   | Tons.        | Owner's Name.                               |
| Musquito . . . . .   | 50 . . . . . | London . . . . . Charles Mar. Esq           |
| Cygnat . . . . .   | 35 . . . . . | Southampton . . . . . H. Lambton, Esq       |
| Diana . . . . .  | 62 . . . . . | Portsmouth . . . . . J. L. Craigie, Esq     |
| Cynthia . . . . .  | 60 . . . . . | London . . . . . John Wicks, Esq            |
| Second Class.—Yachts exceeding 15 and not exceeding 30 tons. |              |   |
| Foam . . . . .   | 20 . . . . . | Ipswich . . . . . Thomas Harvey, Esq        |
| Whisper . . . . .  | 19 . . . . . | London . . . . . Thomas Eveleigh, Esq       |
| Third Class.—Yachts not exceeding 15 tons.                   |              |   |
| Pearl . . . . .  | 12 . . . . . | T. and J. M. Washill, Esqrs                 |
| Mazeppa . . . . .  | 12 . . . . . | Southampton . . . . . Charles Bromley, Esq  |
| Surprise . . . . .   | 15 . . . . . | Cowes . . . . . W. H. Woodhouse, Esq        |
| Frolic . . . . .   | 12 . . . . . | London . . . . . Alfred Cox, Esq            |
| Sea Nymph . . . . .  | 10 . . . . . | Southampton . . . . . C. Wheeler, Jun., Esq |

The appearance of the little fleet was extremely beautiful, and considerable speculation arose upon the probable result of the day's races.

The prize for the first class was 100 guineas, for the second 50 guineas, and for the third 30 guineas. Half a minute time per ton was allowed throughout.

The start took place at seventeen minutes and a half past eleven. The Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget; Mr. Richard Green, the vice-commodore; and Captain Rowland, the principal harbour-master, having inspected the fleet at their berths, they all started round in an instant, and every sail was set with an alacrity highly creditable to the parties engaged. They formed, about two minutes after the start, a very pretty picture, and were then in the following order, the third class having been started in one line a few yards below the others:—*Surprise*, *Frolic*, *Mazeppa*, *Cynthia*, *Sea-Nymph*, *Cygnat*, *Pearl*, *Foam*, *Musquito*, and *Diana*. Throughout the distance down to below Gravesend, the boats were occasionally almost becalmed, some having advantages by catpaws, which ever and anon varied their positions triflingly.

They rounded in the following order:—*Musquito*, 3 hrs. 7 min. 30 sec.; *Cynthia*, 13 min. 18 sec.; *Cygnat*, 17 min. 8 sec.; *Diana*, 25 min. 35 sec.; *Foam*, 31 min. 37 sec.; *Whisper*, 34 min. 5 sec. The work up was barely more than reaching, but there was some pretty play between the third class for the prize of places, the *Mazeppa*, *Surprise*, *Nymph*, and *Frolic* exhibiting some very pretty nautical manoeuvres. No change took place in the leading yachts of the first class, and the fleet came in at Erith in the following order:—*Musquito*, 6 hrs. 6 min. 20 sec.; *Mazeppa*, 6 hrs. 7 min. 55 sec.; *Frolic*, 6 hrs. 10 min. 7 sec.; *Surprise*, 6 hrs. 10 min. 35 sec.; *Sea Nymph*, 6 hrs. 11 min. 52 sec.; *Pearl*, 6 hrs. 17 min. 32 sec.; *Cynthia*, 6 hrs. 20 min. 22 sec.; *Cygnat*, 6 hrs. 29 min. 40 sec.; *Diana*, 6 hrs. 46 min. 15 sec.; *The Whisper*, 7 hrs. 1 min. 58 sec.; *Foam*, 7 hrs. 7 min. 35 sec.

The prizes were subsequently presented to the owners of the successful yachts, the *Musquito*, *Whisper*, and *Mazeppa*, by Lord Alfred Paget, the commodore.

NEWTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The HAYDOCK STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Collingwood's Administrator, 1.  
The GOLBORNE STAKES of 25 sovs each, and 50 added.—Lord Caledon's Sister to Wanota, 1; Mr. J. Osborne's The Black Doctor, 2.  
The GOLD CUP of 100 sovs, added to a handicap of 20 sovs each.—Mr. J. Clarke and Duxbury, 1. Colonel Anson's Champion, 2.

In Portsmouth Dockyard, a butt of iron, of the substance of the side of the new iron steam-ship *Sinmoon*, is ordered to be made as a target for the *Excellent*, for the purpose of testing Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier's proposition respecting Admiralty folly in building iron vessels without ascertaining if they may ever be of use in the navy as vessels of war.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have again displayed an upward tendency, the slight checks arising from sales for realisation of profits or on speculative accounts. On Monday, the opening price was the highest quotation of the previous Saturday, viz. 96½, afterwards receding to 96¼, and again rallying to 96½. An improvement of a quarter per cent. was maintained on Tuesday, the last price being 96½; and on Wednesday, although the opening quotation was 96½ to 96, the absence of any unfavourable advices from the Continent caused a rapid advance to 96½, yielding only to sales, which made the closing quotation again 96½. Thursday's market was buoyant, the opening price being 96½ for Money; but some extensive realising induced flatness, although without any fall in quotation. East India Bonds were marked for renewal on Thursday, and notice of a further reduction to three per cent. in June, 1851, has been given by the Company. The price is about 84 to 86. Exchequer Bills continue in request. The closing quotations of the week were—for Bank Stock, 208½; Reduced, 95½; Consols, 96½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 97½; India Bonds, £1000, 85 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 85 pm; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 71 pm; Small, June, 66 pm.

The Foreign Market has been rather animated, and the trifling improvements registered continue well maintained. Mexican marks an improvement from Monday's price, of 3¼ to 4 for Money to 3½ for Account. Danish Scrip is from 8½ to 9 premium; Peruvian, 76½; Spanish Five per Cents and Three per Cents are rather flatter than at the beginning of the week; Portuguese, on the contrary, marking a fractional improvement. Russian Stock is firm at 107 to 109; the Scrip at 3 to 3½ premium. At the close of the week the official list gave prices as follows:—Childs Bonds, 6 per Cent., 99½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 1½ per Cent., 18; Mexican Five per Cents, 1846, Account, 31½; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., Deferred, 33½; Portuguese Five per Cents, Converted, 1841, 34; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 34½; Russian Scrip, 3 pm; Spanish Five per Cents, 1840, Account, 17½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 87½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 87½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 86.

Prices of Shares have registered higher this week, although the advance has not been fully maintained. The last rates are:—Aberdeen, 8½; Caledonian, 9½; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 6½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, New, Preference, 6 per Cent., 11½ x d; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, 1 pm; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 2 pm; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent., New, 50; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 28½; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, A, Deferred, 2½; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 10½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighths, 1½; Great Western, 5½ x in; Ditto, New, £17, 7½ x in; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 40½; Ditto, Fifths, ½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 12½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 82; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 139; Ditto, Preference, 5 per Cent., 57½; London and North-Western, 108½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 11½; Ditto, Fifts, 12½; Ditto, £10 (M and B), C 1½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1; Midland, 37; Do., £50 Shares, 3½; Do., Consol. Bristol & Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 120 North British, Preference, 5; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½; Reading, Guilford, and Reigate, 15½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 15; Ditto, Registered No. 4, 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14½; Do., Newcastle Extension, 9½; Ditto, G.N.E., Pref., 1½; York and North Midland, 17½; Ditto, Pref., 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; East Indian, 7½; Northern of France, 13½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Scarcely any English wheat has arrived for our market this week, coastwise or by land carriage. The few parcels on offer are short of stock, but are sold at full rates of currency. Fine foreign wheats have produced late figures without difficulty; but the middling and inferior kinds have hung on hand. Very little business has been transacted in barley, the value of which has had a downward tendency. No change in malt. Oats have moved off slowly, at late rates. Beans have given way 1s per quarter. Peas and flour have commanded very little attention.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; grinding barley, 15s to 21s; distilling ditto, 13s to 25s; malted ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 45s; Chevalier, 53s to 54s; Yorkshire and 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; ditto, beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 24s to 27s; grey peas, 23s to 25s; maple, 24s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; bolters, 25s to 27s per quarter. Town-malt, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s per 280 lb. Foreign: Dantzic red wheat, 4s to 4½; white, 4s to 4½; barley, 4s to 4½; extra, 4s to 4½; beans, 4s to 4½; peas, 4s to 4½ per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is dull in sale, at last week's decline in the quotations. In all other seeds scarcely any business is doing. The value of cakes is almost nominal.

Linned, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s ditto; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 43s to 53s per last of ten quarters; linned cakes, English, 59s to 610s; ditto, foreign, 43s to 47s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 44s to 45s per ton; canary, 80s to 90s per quarter; English clover seed, red, 4s to 4½; extra, 4s to 4½; white, 4s to 4½; extra, 4s to 4½. Foreign, red, 4s to 4½; extra, 4s to 4½; white, 4s to 4½; extra, 4s to 4½.

Break.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 4½d to 6d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 2d; barley, 23s 0d; oats, 15s 1½d; rye, 22s 0d; beans, 26s 1½d; peas, 26s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 9d; barley, 22s 5d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 21s 1d; beans, 26s 2d; peas, 25s 2d.

Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Our market is well supplied with most kinds. Common sound Ceylon is selling at 9d to 9½d, and Canton-made gunpowder, 1s to 1½d per lb. Public sales of 3800 packages have been held: 2700 sold at a decline in the value of medium Congou of ¼d, and Hyson, ¼d to 1d per lb. In other kinds no change took place.

Sugar.—West India sugar has sold freely at an advance of 6d per cwt; all other kinds of raw have produced very full prices. Refined goods are in moderate request. Brown lump, 49s 6d, and good to fair grocery, 50s to 52s per cwt.

Coffee.—A large speculative business has been done in good and native Ceylon, at 44s to 46s per cwt. Plantation kinds have risen 2s to 3s per cwt. Foreign coffees are held for rather more money.

Cocoa.—Our market is steady, and prices are well supported. Fine red Trinidad is worth 46s per cwt.

Rice.—Bengal is steady, and 3d per cwt dearer than last week. Middling and good white is worth 9s 6d to 10s 6d; good bold pearly, 10s 6d to 11s per cwt.

Provisions.—The market continues to be well supplied with Dutch butter, the demand for which is heavy, at dropping prices. Fine Friesland is now selling at 5s to 5½; fine Kiel, 60s to 64s; and other kinds, 48s per cwt and upwards. The supply of new Irish butter is considerably on the increase, and the quotations are dropping:—Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 72s to 74s; Waterford, 66s to 70s; Limerick, 66s to 68s; and Cork, 60s to 68s per cwt. Fine English butter is held at full prices, but other kinds are 1s to 2s lower. Fine weekly Dorset, 70s to 75s; and fine Devon, 68s to 68s per cwt. Fresh butter may be had at 4s to 10s per do. lb. The supply is unusually large. Bacon has further advanced 2s to 3s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 53s to 55s; heavy, 50s to 53s per cwt. Irish pork middles, 1s to 2s, and Irish hams, 2s to 4s dealer.

Tallow.—A moderate business is doing, at last week's prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 38s 9d to 37s; and for forward delivery, 38s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 38s 6d per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—Very few transactions have taken place in our market this week, and prices are rather lower.

Spirits.—The demand for brandy still continues heavy, yet the importers refuse to accept lower prices. Fine Jamaica rum is quite as dear. Inferior qualities, as well as common spirits, command very little attention.

Hops and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover do, £3 to £4 7s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Coal.—Carr's Hartley, 13s; Holywell, 14s; Tansfield Moor, 13; Gibson, 12s 9d; Hilda, 13s 3d; Stewart's, 16s 3d; and Tees, 16s 3d per ton.

Hops.—Although the plantation accounts are favourable, a steady business is doing in most kinds of hops, at full prices. Fine Friesland is now selling at 5s to 5½; fine Kiel, 60s to 64s; and other kinds, 48s per cwt and upwards.

Wool.—Several large imports of colonial wool have taken place this week. By private treaty, a steady business is doing, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The season for old potatoes is now rapidly drawing to a close. Picked samples are selling at 150s to 170s per ton; inferior parcels are neglected. Importations are still taking place from the Continent.

Butter.—Owing to the prevailing hot weather, the demand for each kind of stock has ruled heavy, at dropping prices.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Our markets continue in a very inactive state, and the quotations have a downward tendency.

Beef, from 1s 8d to 3s 0d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 31.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon William Stafford Jerningham, now Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

WHITEHALL, MAY 31.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev Thomas Garnier, M.A., to the rectory of Trinity Church, St Marylebone, in the diocese of London, and county of Middlesex, the same being void by the resignation of the Very Rev Gilbert Elliot, now Dean of Bristol.

MAY 29.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr Joseph Nowell, of Barton-upon-Humber, in the county of Lincoln, and Mr John Smith, of Andover, in the county of Southampton, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 31.

7th Light Dragoons: Ensign C Kavanagh to be Cornet, vice West. 17th: Cornet G C Morgan to be Lieutenant, vice Russell.

3d Foot: Cornet F M West to be Ensign, vice Kavanagh. 18th: Lieut H J Stephenson to be Lieutenant, vice Graham. 19th: Lieut H J Stephenson to be Lieutenant, vice Graham.

Mar. 50th: Assist-Surg J G Purves, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stoner. 87th: Lieut W B Graham to be Lieutenant, vice Stephenson. 94th: Assist-Surg A A Stoner to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Purves.

GARRISONS.—The Rev J Millar to be Chaplain to the Garrison of Edinburgh Castle, vice the Rev W B Smith.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

BERKSHIRE.—Hungerford Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.—J H E Wemyss, to be Cornet, vice Capel Code.

GLoucestershire.—Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry.—Lieut. E Hobson to be Captain, vice Vaughan.

Yshire.—The Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia.—C V Hamilton, to be Captain, vice C S Macalester.

BANKRUPTS.

J PERKO, Cross-street, Islington, furrier. J JACKSON, Mark-lane, City, eating-house keeper. S ADAMS, Birmingham, gun and pistol manufacturer. F WESTOVER, Lewisham, Kent, cheesemonger. A K HOLMAN, Worley, Leeds, York, cloth manufacturer. W J GARRATT, Bath, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J SOMERVILLE, Kirkconnell, Dumfriesshire, cattle-dealer. D CONNALL, Blackford, Perthshire, farmer. SAUNDERS and GRIMOND, Dundee, merchants. A M PEEBLES and Co, Springfield, Kentfrewshire, paper-manufacturers. W B M'KEAN,



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**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.**

This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of 10 years since this manufacture was introduced by Sarl and sons to the public, and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article, which the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The spoon and fork department includes all the various patterns that are manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed, and at a very low price. 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## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE HON. EDWARD HENRY STANLEY, M.P. FOR LYNN REGIS.

THE Hon. E. H. Stanley, whose maiden speech on Sir E. F. Buxton's motion on the condition and prospects of the West Indies was characterized by Lord Palmerston as talented, able, displaying the only example of consistency amongst the promoters of the motion, and reminding the House of the eloquence and tact of his noble father, is the eldest son of Lord Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, and the youngest member of the House of Commons. He was born July 21st, 1826, and educated at Rugby, which he entered in 1840, under the mastership of the eminent Dr. Arnold, and soon after whose sudden death, in 1842, he left the school; and, completing his preparation for the University at home, he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and having gained a declamation and other prizes, graduated, in February, 1848, taking mathematical honours and a first class in classics. In March of the same year, within a fortnight from his having left college (Mr. Gregson, who was returned with Mr. Greene at the general election of 1847, having been unseated upon petition), he was called upon to contest the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative interest, in opposition to Robert Baynes Armstrong, a barrister of the Northern Circuit, and Recorder of Manchester and Bolton. After a severe contest Mr. Stanley was defeated, the number polled being—Armstrong, 136; Stanley, 120. Mr. Stanley afterwards unsuccessfully petitioned against the return on the ground of bribery and treating; and, in the June of 1848, left England for America, where he travelled both in the States and Canada, visited almost every town of any importance in the Union, journeyed over the prairies of the Far West, and made his way into the rarely explored territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. At New Orleans, in the February of 1849, he received intelligence of his election, without opposition, for King's Lynn, a borough with which he had not previously had any, either personal or political, connexion. Informed of his election, Mr. Stanley lost no time in returning to England, and introducing himself to the constituency who, unsolicited and in his absence, had chosen him as the successor of the lamented Lord George Bentinck—whose ability and zeal, and the position of confidence in which he stood with all classes of Conservatives, were earnestly and with fit tribute to his memory and worth dwelt upon in his address by Mr. Stanley, who further declared himself a Conservative, in favour of Protection, and opposed to the repeal of the Navigation Laws.



THE HON. E. H. STANLEY, M.P. FOR LYNN-REGIS.

During the last session, though never absent from any important debate, and always an attentive listener, he did not attempt to address the House, being probably of opinion that the wisest course a young member can pursue is to prepare himself to speak on every question that comes before the House, but to refrain from speaking until he has become thoroughly acquainted with the spirit and forms of the House, and from all speaking for mere speaking sake.

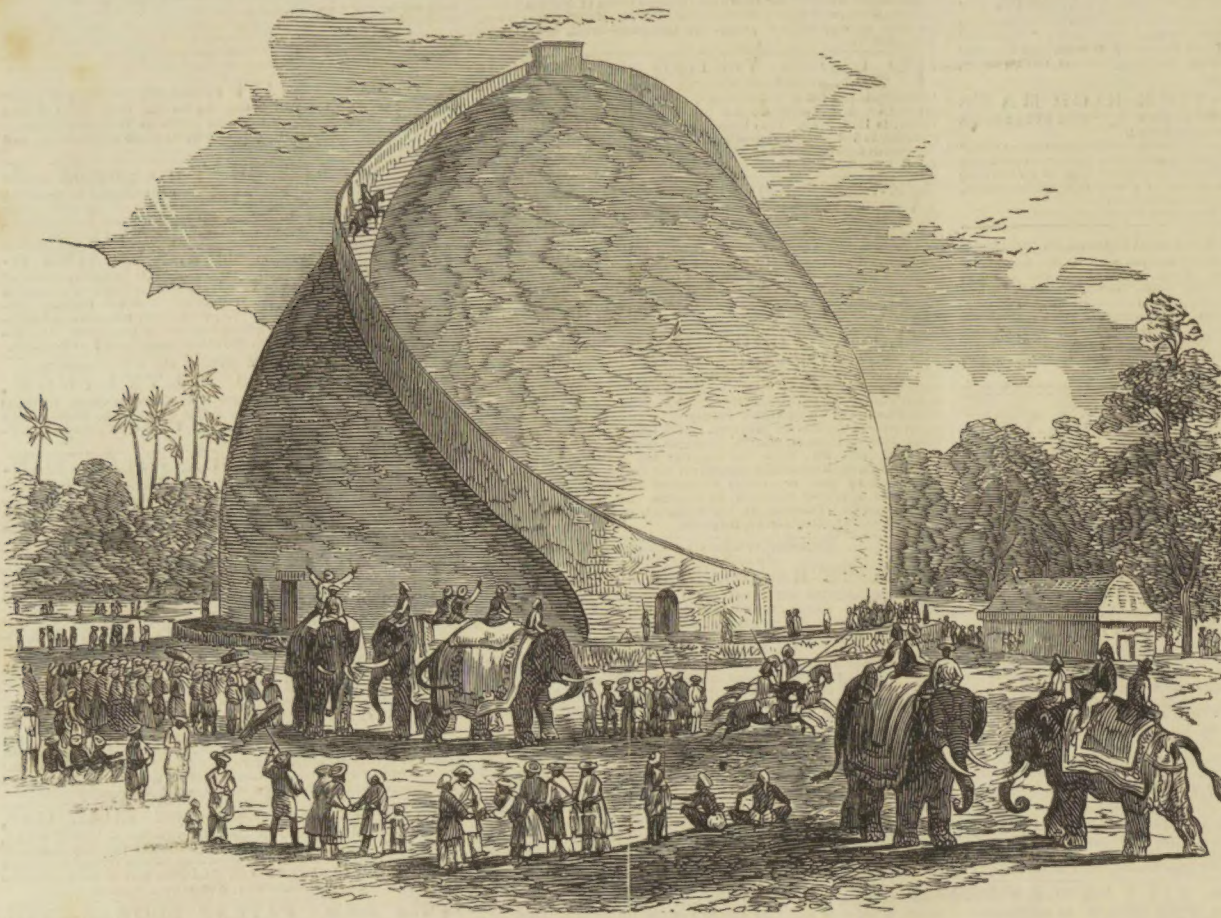
Shortly after the close of the session, Mr. Stanley again crossed the Atlantic, with the special purpose of seeing for himself the condition of our West Indian possessions, and visited British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica—crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and passed down the coast of the Pacific, as far as Guayaquil—crossed the Andes, and spent some time at Quito and in the interior of South America. At George Town, British Guiana, he was entertained at a public dinner given in the October of 1849, and attended by the Governor and all the principal British residents. At Jamaica he remained more than a month, and on his return to this country published the results of his observations and enquiries in a Letter to Mr. Gladstone, under the title of "Claims and Resources of the West Indian Colonies." His speech on Friday night (May 31st) was heard not merely with such attention as the courtesy of the House always accords to first efforts, but with expectations founded upon the high fame of his father as a debater, and which were not disappointed, and upon his own right to speak, from personal inspection of the condition of the very places in debate. He expressed the opinion, founded upon the authority of Colonel Reid, Lieutenant-Governor of Barbadoes, that free cannot compete with slave labour, even in Barbadoes, the most thickly peopled, completely tilled, and having labourers at lower wages than any other of the colonies; and he drew the conclusion, that the competition, therefore, pressed more heavily upon the other colonies in proportion to the poverty of their soil, the fewness of their labourers, and the consequent higher rates of wages. He argued that the introduction of emigrants from Africa could only meet the emergency by reducing the condition of the labourer to the level of slavery; that the African squadron had not answered its intent, and that no amount of armed force could put an end to a trade where one successful venture was sufficient to compensate for five failures. He urged that England owed a debt to the West Indies. Slavery at first was an English institution. England had abolished slavery, and had professed to compensate the owners for the emancipation of the slaves; but had given, so far as the West Indies were concerned, but £17,000,000, where the commissioners sent out had set down £43,000,000. From Canada to Jamaica, from the St. Lawrence to the Essequibo, he could state, that local thinking men considered that themselves and properties had been made the victims of theories; and he implored the House to consider whether the tendency of present legislation were not to encourage the employment of slave labour, and to neutralise the great Act of Emancipation. He claimed the authority of the late Mr. Deacon Hume and Sir Robert Peel for the opinion, that sugar formed an exceptional case, and that, without inconsistency to Free-Trade, the West Indies might be protected by differential duties as against slave-labour; and this he claimed for them, as a measure of justice.

Our Portrait is from an excellent Photograph.

THE NEW ACT TO ALTER PLEADINGS.—On Monday, the new act, 13 Vic., cap. 16, to enable the Judges of the courts of common law at Westminster to alter the forms of pleading, was issued. By virtue of this act the judges will forthwith prepare rules and orders for altering the mode of pleading, &c. in actions at law, and also in the mode of entering and transcribing pleadings, judgments, and other pleadings in actions at law, and in the time and manner of objecting to errors in pleading and other proceedings, and in the mode of verifying pleas and obtaining final judgments without trial in certain cases, and regulations as to the payment of costs, &c. The rules or orders, which will be framed in a few days, are to be laid before Parliament and not to be valid for three months, and may previously be declared suspended by proclamation or resolution. This act, termed "Lord Campbell's act," became operative on Friday, and is now a statute of the United Kingdom, applicable only to the common-law courts at Westminster. It is the first of several practical reforms.

The amount received by the Treasury from the treasurers of the several county courts in England and Wales, from their establishment to the 1st of March, 1850, is £21,500, the whole of which has been advanced to the treasurers of county courts, the funds in whose hands have been insufficient to defray the liabilities of late courts of requests in the respective districts, or the expenses incident to the holding of county courts in the same.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1850.



HIS EXCELLENCY JUNG BAHADOOR RIDING UP A GRANARY AT PATNA.

## EXTRAORDINARY FEAT AT PATNA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Berhampoor, in Bengal, anticipating the interest attached to the visit to this country of his Excellency Jung Bahadoor, Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister of Nepal, has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of an extraordinary feat performed by his Excellency during his stay at Patna.

The exploit consisted in riding to the summit of a large masonry granary on the back of a hill pony, which animals are famous for their sure-footedness; and a more trying experiment, both to the rider's nerves and to the pony's paces can scarcely be conceived; the height of the dome is about 200 feet, with two most peculiarly awkward and dangerous staircases leading to the summit.

This granary was the first of an intended series proposed to be built at all the principal towns in the province of Behar, in order to avert famine and want during the years of excessive drought; the occasion of its being built was the dreadful famine of A.D. 1770, when nearly one-third of the population of Behar was swept away—men eating men, and mothers their children. What prevented the completion of the intended series of these granaries, does not appear. Fortunately, since A.D. 1770, no such famine has again occurred in Behar.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at Woolwich, in the Riding-school, Royal Artillery Barracks, in support of the proposed Exhibition. Sir Thomas Downman, C.B., K.C.H., presided.

THE PRELIMINARY CRUISE OF THE ROYAL YACHT TO GIBRALTAR.—The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence, is receiving on board six weeks' provisions and stores at Portsmouth. Next week her officers and crew will be removed on board her from the *Royal George* yacht hulk, when preparations will be made for the forthcoming cruise to Lisbon, Gibraltar, &c.

OLD BELL, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF RYE.—(Engraved at page 381.)—The handle is formed of three cupids standing back to back. The reliefs on the body of the bell represent the story of Orpheus charming the beasts by his music. Orpheus is seated, and fiddling, and a lion standing near him: the other figures are those of a bear standing on his hind-legs, a stork, and a sphynx. Such a design for an article bearing the prayerful inscription "O Mater Dei, memento mei," affords a singular illustration of the curiously mingled feeling of the time (A.D. 1566) in which it was made.

A CURIOUS FACT FOR THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPER LITERATURE IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The quantity of paper printed and published for the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of May 4th was sufficient to cover sixty-two acres, or a space of 171 miles a yard wide; placed sheet upon sheet, it would form a pile 300 feet high; cut into slips of a quarter of an inch wide, it would extend 25,000 miles, or once round the earth. The weight of paper printed was thirty tons; the columns of the letterpress would reach 2197 miles, and would occupy 3650 men during one year to make a fair copy of the whole. The duty received by the Government for the paper alone was £690, and the stamp duty £1041 12s. 8d.; making together, for one week's publication, £1731 12s. 8d. The ink consumed in printing exceeded six hundred pounds in weight; fourteen grains being the average quantity used in printing a single copy of the paper. The following may interest our advertisers:—In an ordinary publication of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* the paper alone, on which any advertisement is printed, is worth considerably more than the sum charged for that advertisement: but on the above date, if a square inch of the paper occu-

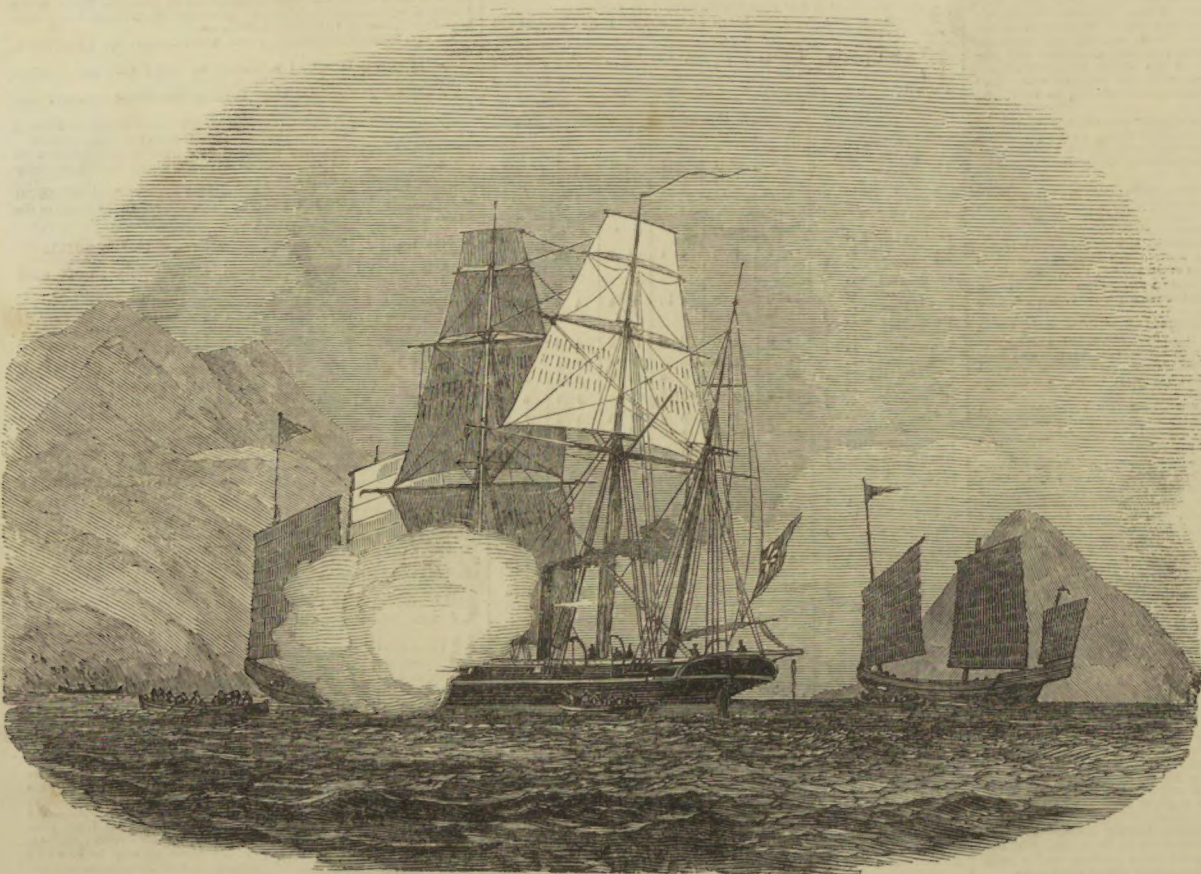
pled by an advertisement, and charged about 5s., were cut out of every printed copy, the whole would weigh fifteen pounds, worth about 12s. To this must be added the cost of composition, printing, publication, advertisement duty, stamp duty, and delivery all over the world.

NEW SAFETY YACHT.—Mr. W. W. Bonney, of St. John's, Fulham, has constructed a patent safety yacht; a specimen of which now lies opposite the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house on the Serpentine, in Hyde-park, for the inspection of noblemen, nautical men, and persons interested in saving lives on the coast or rivers, or on board sailing or steam vessels. This yacht, only 13½ feet long, 4 feet 10 inches wide, and 2½ feet deep, sails well when full of water and men, and with 8 cwt. of iron ballast. The disposition of the latter, and certain other improvements, it is stated, render it impossible to capsize her. Life-boats, yachts, fishing, or other boats, may be built on this plan, or it may be adapted to boats, &c. now built. For humanity's sake, such boats should be placed on board all passenger and other vessels, and adopted as life-boats along our coast. The safety yacht is in hull clinker-built, planks of gutta percha (or other materials) cemented and copper-riveted together; the sides are doubled from the bilge upward to the spar-deck, and are divided into water-tight compartments, as are also the fore and aft parts, and the outer gunwales; the keel and keelson are of iron, the latter is grooved to receive the ribs, and all are bolted together; the deck is double-laid, the upper diagonally, with marine glue; the bilge-timbers are deeper than usual, acting as extra keels; they, with the buoyancy of the outwale, and the iron keel and keelson as counterpoise, ensure safety.

## CAPTURE OF CHINESE JUNKS.

THIS gallant affair took place off Hong-Kong, on the 23rd of March, when her Majesty's steam sloop *Reynard*, Commander Peter Cracroft, captured two piratical junks, and several of their crews. In the Sketch, the pirates are represented in the act of landing on the beach at the foot of the precipitous hills which skirt that part of the coast. Their retreat was attempted to be cut off by a fire of round and grape-shot over them, until a boat from the *Reynard* detached in pursuit under the command of the First Lieutenant (Fuge) came in the line of fire, and rendered it necessary for it to be discontinued. He succeeded in capturing three of the pirates, and seven more were taken in the junks, on board of which were also three women (one wounded in the head) and three fishermen, two of whom were severely burnt by stink-pots, and the third had a musket bullet through the chest. They defended themselves with more than ordinary courage and obstinacy in the first instance; the pirates numbering upwards of fifty, while there were only fifteen of the unfortunate fishermen and three women; and they did not surrender until two of the latter were killed and five wounded. On the *Reynard's* approach, upwards of twenty of the pirates jumped overboard, and attempted to gain the beach by swimming; but the distance was too great; and, though a boat was sent as speedily as possible to pick them up, only four were saved, the rest going to the bottom. A few escaped in a small sampan to Green Island; and, though an active search was made for them, the increasing darkness and the numerous and intricate hiding-places which the island affords, rendered it unsuccessful.

The entire number of pirates captured amounted to fifteen, one of whom died on the following day; and the greater portion of the rest were expected soon to expiate their crimes on the gallows, at West Point. Sixteen were drowned, and the remainder have escaped for the present. Captain Cracroft was particular in ordering that the pirates should, if possible, be taken alive.



H. M. S. "REYNARD" CAPTURING TWO PIRATICAL JUNKS OFF HONG KONG.